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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,443—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1895.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4112	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.I. PERKIN	3906	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4112	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. PENINSULAR	5172	R. F. Briscoe	31st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	F. H. Seymour	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on bo-rd the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only handbag- can be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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7th August — 4th September
21st August — 18th September

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,541	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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MARIA VALERIE	R. Vidos	4,725	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA. V.	Ghersmann	3,042	350	21st August

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on the 2nd August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on the 10th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 2nd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st July, 1895. Agents.

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ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

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Soup Tureens	5	to 10
Venison Dishes	90	
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Tea Sets in Cases	70	to 125
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Salt Cellars	4	to 8
Christening Mugs	9	to 25
Salad Bowls	35	to 45
Call Gongs	15	to 30
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Vegetable Dishes	55	to 70
Spirit Flasks	8	to 20
Desert Knives in Cases	40	to 110
Tantalus	40	to 70
Fish Carvers in Cases	20	to 30
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A.—BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth !
BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
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BECAUSE you find them the world over.
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Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.. are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.

These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.

These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

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LADIES'—					
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5	8	& 7	0	
22 in. " " " "	7	12	& 8	10	
23 in. " " " Natural Sticks	9	8	& 10	8	
23 in. " " Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12	4	& 14	0	
GENTS'—					
24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7	4	& 8	4	
24 in. " "	10	4	& 12	4	
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25 in. " " " Fancy Mounts	18	0	to 30	0	

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THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S CHARTERED STEAMER "CAM," 3,022 Tons, Captain J. MATHIAS, will SAIL on or about 9th August for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for CHEEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and other particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents, Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.).

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st July, 1895.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every Morning.

THE AGENT, Messageries Maritimes Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1895.

NOTICE.

POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED by us to Mr. DELISLE is CANCELLED on and from AUSTIN WELLS MORRIS this DATE.

F. AUQUET & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1895.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY started BUSINESS as a STOCK and SHARE BROKER.

DERMOT MORRIS,
14, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

1st August, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of

Rs. 25-0-0	per share of Rs. 500				paid up
" 12-8-0	"	"	"	250	"
" 6-4-0	"	"	"	125	"
" 3-2-0	"	"	"	62-8-0	"
" 1-9-0	"	"	"	31-4-0	"

free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 19th August, to Shareholders whose Names are on the Company's Register on the 10th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August 1, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 19th August, to Shareholders whose Names are on the Company's Register on the 16th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, August 1, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 19th August, to Shareholders whose Names are on the Company's Register on the 15th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, August 1, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 19th August, to Shareholders whose Names are on the Company's Register on the 16th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 1, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 19th August, to Shareholders whose Names are on the Company's Register on the 16th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 1, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 19th August, to Shareholders whose Names are on the Company's Register on the 16th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, August 1, 1895.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of Valuable Dispensary, Medical Instruments and Library, Dispensary Cup-boards, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the valuable dispensary, containing rich glass-stoppered bottles with useful medicines, medical library, dispensary cup-boards, cases of mid-wifery cathetors, throat rectal, and tooth instruments, pocket-case, stomach-pump, &c., the property of the late Dr. DADABHOY JAMASJEE.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 1, 1895.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "AJMIR."

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on account of the concerned—

The s.s. "Ajmir," with all her masts, yards, sails, boats, chains, anchors, &c., without the cargo, as she now lies stranded off Satpaty, a few miles from the Palghur Railway Station. This steamer was built by William Doxford and Sons, at Sunderland, in 1881. Her registered tonnage is 2,183 Gross and her Horse Power 250. She was put in thorough repair at Bombay prior to her last voyage, and was at the same time fitted with new boilers constructed by Messrs. Dunsmuir and Jackson.

On the steamer being knocked down, a Deposit will be required from the purchaser, and Security for the balance of the purchase money.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 1, 1895.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 17th August, at 6 P.M.

W. WEBB, Hony. Secretary.

17th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of MISS GERTRUDE SPENCER, late of Rajkote, in Kathiawar, who died at London, on the 4th day of December, 1894, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the unadministered part of Whose Estate throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 5th Day of July, 1895, to SHIVSHANKAR PRITAMLAL MEHTA, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at No. 127, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 25th Day of July, 1895.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, Administrator's Attornies.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under :—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	" 505-0-0
D.	200	5½	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE ODDEYPORE-CHITOR RAILWAY.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1895, the Oodeypore-Chitor Railway, which joins the Metre-gauge Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System at Baruch, will be Opened for Traffic of all descriptions, including private Telegrams.

2. The Junction for interchange of Traffic between the Oodeypore-Chitor Railway and the Bombay, Baroda & Central India and connected Railways will be at Chitorgarh.

3. The Timings of the Trains and the Fares between Chitorgarh and Debari will be as below :—

UP.

Stations.	Mixed.	Fares from Debari. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Debari (for Oodeypore).....dep.	12 30	.....	.....	.....
Mauli (for Nathdwara).....dep.	12 55	1 7 0	0 12 0	0 3 0
Chitorgarh .....arr.	16 10	4 11 6	2 10 3	0 10 9

DOWN.

Stations.	Mixed.	Fares from Chitorgarh. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chitorgarh .....dep.	5 30	.....	.....	.....
Mauli (for Nathdwara).....dep.	9 7	3 8 6	1 14 3	0 7 9
Debari (for Oodeypore) .....arr.	10 30	4 14 6	2 10 3	0 10 9

4. For further information as to Rules, Rates, and Classification of Goods, attention is invited to the Company's Tariffs and Rate Lists at Stations.

I. O'CALLAGHAN, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th July, 1895.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 43, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 5 per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest, Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....	Commission 1/8 per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	" 1/8 "
On Partial Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India..... }	" 1/8 "

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY, Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a. " " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS :—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS,

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

Bullions of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

68, King's Cross Road,

LONDON.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature _____

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
" " 1885	"	966,107
" " 1887	"	968,043
" " 1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,388
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary, Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD., Chief Agents.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,500,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

POST 6 Pence for Repairing in 16 years, to [illegible] Guaranteed to last a LIFE TIME. Without pain or [illegible] to Gentlemen Invisible Mending sold at cheap price in India.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible] OFFICE :

ALBERT BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors :—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bulls is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company (Limited) are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

SOLD FROM MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Bothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	London.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES [illegible] AND Co.	Budapest.
[illegible] AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1310ex.d
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	173
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Comrier Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
khar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,275
Albert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bho wnagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton Press Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	130
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	500	1,889	1,889	20	315
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,120
Fort	400	200	...	20	90
French	150	2,500	500	90	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	300	500	500	25	540
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	43)
Khangaum	700	100	100	12	135
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	30	480
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	120
Mofussil Co ...	1,000	125	125	10	95
Muncipal Mge ...	2,125	400	400	Nil	363
Muntaz M	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Berar ...	1,200	500	500	25	525
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	150	500	500	25	445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samson	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	16	200
Vakaria	—	1,000	100	90	1,140
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	747
Anglo-Indian ...	1,915	100	100	Nil	58
Ahmiary S & W Co, Ld (Belgaum)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay Talkad	900	1,000	1,000	20	980
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	15	540
Bombay Navigation Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	35	1,480
Citna Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	842½
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	950
Colmbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	25	740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	735
Coria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	740
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	885
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	550
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Express	2,100	500	500	17½	625
Granjee Pestit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	715
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	740
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,150
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	Nil	510
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	600
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	25	715
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	220
Jowra Baloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,115
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	780
Khangaum Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	945
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7½	255
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	945
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co (o	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,175
Madras United ...	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,035
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	4.0
Mahboob Shah Mills, (Gunibarga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,445
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	177½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,270
Maharaja Shrinivas S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	110
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	600
Oriental S.....	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	1,500
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	925
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	950
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	30	450
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,635
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	35	860
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	390
Sun Mills.. Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	235½
Stag of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	700
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	830
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills....	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	715
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	2 0
Union Mills Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Acock Ashdown.....	1,750	100	100	10	385
Back Bay Baths	508	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile...	15,000	100	100	10	123xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,575
Do. New Issue..	500	375	225	75	1,135
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 13	69
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,720
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5a
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	500	20	257
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	400	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	261
Kurrachee Landing	500	200	200	30	202
Maharanee Iron Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	135
Nepean Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Nowroji Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	2,000	100	100	7½	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	318
Spondy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,072½
Tasoker & Co.	1,600	100	100	7	103xd
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				quar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,000
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	550

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign Gold	Rs.	29
Gold Leaf	"	29-8 Nominal
Fine, Bar Gold, old	"	29-8
Do. new	"	29-4
Australia bar Gold	"	29-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	29-15
Sovereigns	"	16-4
Do. Dollars	"	15-8
Silver	"	29-7
Do. 1/4	"	29-9
Quicksilver	"	185-0
Mexican	"	185-0
Bullion Rupee	"	29-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Rev. J. M. Hamilton's Memorial Meeting, St. Xavier's College, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Loyal North Lancashire vs. Marine Battalion.
Petit Parsee Orphanage vs. Gocouldas Tejpal School.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mount Hebron entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Manila and Australia left the dock yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Rovers' Football Club.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening. A large turn-out of members is requested. Sides will be chosen on the ground.

THE LATE FATHER HAMILTON.—The late Rev. Fr. Hamilton memorial meeting will be held in the hall of St. Xavier's College, at 5-30, this evening, when Mr. De Souza, pleader, High Court, and the first student of the deceased professor, will preside. We hear that a large number of students and past students have joined the movement.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a Hindu woman, named Venoo, aged thirty years. About a month and a half ago deceased was working at an excavation, when she sustained an injury to her spine, by a quantity of earth falling on her. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Tuesday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DECCAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The following further subscriptions for the restoration of the Deccan Industrial School, Sirur, are announced:—Last amount May 29, 1895, Rs. 7,966, additional—Hon. H. M. Birdwood Rs. 100, Mr. Coopoosawami V. Moodliar Rs. 200, Miss Fowler Rs. 30, Murray House Sunday School Rs.10, Bible Woman, Sirur, Rs. 5, Bhuini Church Rs. 10, Mr. B. S. Kolaskar Rs. 5, Miss Millard, Milwanka, U. S., Rs. 90, and Mr. H. B. Boswell Rs. 50—total Rs. 8,466.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.—The case in which Jethabhai Cullianji and Bhugwandas Jethabhai stood charged with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and misappropriation in respect of Government papers, shares, and other vouchers, amounting to nearly Rs. 80,000, belonging to Deokabai, a Bhattia widow, was called on for further hearing, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, appeared for complainant, while Mr. Brown, solicitor, conducted the defence. The cross-examination of the complainant was continued by Mr. Brown to show that accused were acting under her instructions in whatever transactions they had had with her money. The case stand adjourned.

HE DID NOT MEAN IT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Chief Inspector Durham, G. I. P. Railway Police, charged B. De Fresse with wilfully and without lawful excuse interfering with the comforts of a railway passenger. Miss Girling, a European girl, was travelling by a local train, on Tuesday evening. She entered the ladies' compartment, at Victoria Terminus, and was bound for Byculla. The accused, who was sitting in the next compartment, put a tweed-cap on her head, and shouted out "I won the bet." The accused, in his defence, said that almost every evening he travelled in the same train with the complainant, but had never thought of insulting her in any way. He put the cap on her head only to win a bet he had on with a fellow-passenger. He had already written an apology to the young lady. The magistrate allowed the case to stand over to enable accused to see complainant's relatives with a view to settle the matter amicably.

ALLEGED BURNING WITH HOT TURPENTINE.—Fazul Tarmahomed, aged twenty-five years, a resident of Karanja, in the Panwell District, who was brought down to Bombay from Ooran, suffering from severe burns, alleged to have been caused by some person or persons, throwing a quantity of turpentine with sulphuric acid, and then igniting the same on Sunday night died, yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital. It appears that, on Sunday midnight, the deceased, who was a merchant was lying asleep in his house near a window, when some persons, alleged to be his enemies, threw on him a quantity of turpentine, mixed with sulphuric acid, and after igniting the same made off. The man at once awoke and raised an alarm, on hearing which, his wife ran to him and extinguished the flames in the shortest possible time by throwing on him a quantity of water. The Assistant Surgeon of the Ooran dispensary was sent for, and he treated the deceased who was then brought to Bombay, to be treated at the J. J. Hospital, where he died, yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Fazul Tarmahomed made a declaration to the magistrate at Ooran, in which he mentioned the names of the persons who revenged themselves on him in this diabolical manner, and he also made a dying declaration in the J. J. Hospital. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquest yesterday evening, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of the deceased. The evidence of the deceased's widow Rahimatboe, was recorded, and the inquiry was adjourned till Wednesday, the 7th instant.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, two Mahomedans, named Bannu and Cassum, appeared in answer to a summons, charging them with having enticed away a young married woman, named Kafibi, on the 7th ult., with criminal intent. Mr. Fardoonji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, Varaskhan Subratikhan, the husband of the woman; and Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended the accused. It appears from the evidence that complainant, who is a baker and confectioner, at Surti Moholla, was married to Kafibi, at Lahurimul, near Cawnpore, about six months ago. A month after his marriage the complainant brought his wife to Bombay. Bannu, the first accused, who had known the complainant for some years past, on the evening of the 7th ult., went to the house of complainant, and in his absence succeeded in taking away his wife. Subsequently they were joined by the accused No. 2. She was taken to a place, called Bhicondi. In cross-examination by Mr. Dalvi the complainant said he was lawfully married to Kafibi. There were some fifty or sixty persons present. Two other witnesses, named Khodabux and Nasir, gave evidence that they were present at the marriage ceremony. Two more witnesses, named Rasulbux and Vazeer, who gave evidence that Kafibi was taken away, by Bannu, at about 8 o'clock, on the 7th ultimo, and they were subsequently joined by Cassum. In cross-examination the witnesses said that when they asked accused as to where they were taking Kafibi they said they were taking her to a dinner-party. Kafibi was next examined by the court, and she denied that she was legally married to complainant. She had a husband, living at Amirpur, and was enticed away from her native-country by complainant. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the court on behalf of the complainant, said the first point for the determination of the court was whether there was marriage to bring the offence within the meaning of Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code. There could be no doubt, from the evidence on the record, that the complainant was lawfully married to Kafibi, six months ago, at Cawnpore. Though Kafibi had denied there was marriage, Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the court to receive her evidence with the greatest caution. She was a hostile witness, and her evidence must be rejected as unworthy of belief. Where a man and woman were living together there was sufficient to raise the presumption of their being man and wife, and it was for the accused to show that they were not married, and the complainant had had no legal right to prevent her going away. The accused had brought no evidence to show that Kafibi was not married to complainant. If the court then held that there was evidence of marriage, the accused must be held guilty of the charge. The magistrate said that strict proof of marriage was required under this section, and he thought there was no sufficient evidence in this case to show that there was marriage. The names of the witnesses who said they were present at the marriage ceremony were not mentioned in the information. He must give the benefit of the doubt to the accused, and discharge them.

THE Askari detachment from Zanzibar, under Capt. Raikes, which remained at Takaungu after carrying out the punitive expedition against Inbruck-bin-Rasbid, has been attacked by the rebels. Capt. Raikes was slightly wounded, and two Askari officers were killed in the fighting.

A PARLIAMENTARY return with reference to the purchase of Suez Canal shares from the Khedive of Egypt by the British Government details the sums received by way of interest and in redemption of principal. The total purchase-money for 166,602 shares, including commission to Messrs. N. M. de Rothschild and Sons, was £4,076,622, raised in 1876 by the issue of £4,000,000 Exchequer bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest and redeemable at par within thirty-six years. The sum received from the Khedive in the year ending March 31 was £116,983, of which £52,425 represented interest, and £65,358 was applied in the redemption of principal, the amount of the latter being thereby reduced to £2,504,206.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHUNDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, and the members present were—Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. Fitzgibbon, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Dharamsi, K. M. Shroff, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, and Ibrahim Rahimtula.

A WATER-MAIN ALONG BALLARD ROAD.

The Committee considered a letter to the secretary, No. 3622, dated 22nd instant, from the Acting Commissioner, re-commending the laying of a 6" water main along Ballard Road from Frere Road to the eastern end of the Port Trust offices, and from the Port Trust offices to Ballard Road Pier, at a cost of Rs. 4,467, in connection with the water-supply of the shipping in the harbour, the Port Trustees contributing Rs. 1,516 towards the cost of the same.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount.

ADMISSION TO THE PENSION FUND.

The Committee considered the following report of the sub-committee on the question of the admission of certain Municipal employes to the Pension Fund. The members of the sub-committee were—Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, and Captain W. P. Walshe. The sub-committee appointed by the Standing Committee on the 19th June, 1895, beg to report, that they have carefully considered the fifty-six cases of applicants to be placed on the pension list, forwarded with the Commissioner's letter to the Secretary, No. 5683 of the 15th June last, and that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, the sub-committee recommended that all the applicants with the exception of Nos. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 16, and 17, be admitted to the pension list, subject to the requirements of the regulations as to passing a medical examination in each case and of payments of all arrears of subscription from the date of appointment to the permanent staff. The seven persons, whose applications the sub-committee are unable to recommend for sanction, appear to have had all reasonable facilities afforded them for joining the fund, and to have neglected, or to have refused to take advantage of those facilities, and cannot, therefore, in the sub-committee's opinion, render explanation to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee, which is a necessary condition before they can be admitted to the benefit of the Pension Fund. The sub-committee are unable to recommend any further indulgence in these cases.

The report was adopted. An application from Mr. Yeshwant Sazba to be admitted to the Pension Fund was not entertained, several members of the committee being of opinion that Mr. Sazba did not avail himself of the opportunity, nine or ten years ago, and had slept over his right, if any, for such a long period.

THE COMMISSIONER'S POWERS TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, in terms of his notice of motion moved "That in the opinion of the Standing Committee it is desirable that the Municipal Commissioner should not as a rule, and even in urgent cases, except those contemplated by Section 434 of the Municipal Act, incur any expenditure not covered by a budget grant, or enter into any contract, which involves such expenditure, until such expenditure has been recommended by the Standing Committee to the Corporation."

Mr. Vincent was of opinion that the Committee ought not to meddle with matters, which lay in the discretion of the Commissioner, whose powers had been fully defined by law. The Committee should not assume the role of a school-master, and dictate to the Commissioner as to how he was to spend, money on any emergency arising. The Commissioner was perfectly well acquainted with the views of the Committee; and there was no need whatever for any such rule as was proposed by Mr. Javerilal.

Captain Walshe thought that Mr. Javerilal's motion was evidently the result of what had transpired in connection with the proposed improvement of the filter-beds in the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The Commissioner revealed to them the most unsatisfactory state of the filter-beds, and he was told verbally at once to set the matter right. In the discharge of his duty the Commissioner took steps to remedy the evil. It was scarcely reasonable, therefore, to bring forward at present a motion, which was in effect a vote of censure on the Commissioner for doing his duty.

After some further discussion, Mr. Javerilal disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the Commissioner, either directly or indirectly, and withdrew his motion.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

RATTANJI EDALJI MISTRI VS. GOOLBAI AND BYRAMJI JAMSHEDJI KHANSAHEB.

THE petitioner applied for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife Goolbai on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent, who is a law-agent, having his office at Kalbadevie. The facts of the case have already appeared in our columns. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Jardine and eleven Parsee delegates for four seven days. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, with Mr. Dattatrya, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Sakardaude for the respondent; and Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster for the co-respondent.

At the close of the evidence, Mr. Paymaster, in a speech, which lasted for three hours, pointed out the material discrepancies in the petitioner's case. He quoted the legal maxim "Qui allegat non probat, qui probat non allegat," and said that so long as the marriage subsisted between the petitioner and his wife, the law drew every presumption in favour of the legitimacy of the child born during the marriage. Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act laid down that "the fact that any person was born during the continuance of a valid marriage shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man, unless it be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access." The petitioner did not set up the plea of impotency or travel, and unless such a plea was advanced the petitioner could not succeed. If divorces were granted simply because a Parsee took a dislike to his wife, or took a fancy for another woman, Parsee society would soon come to a deadlock. Mr. Paymaster concluded by saying that the charge against his client was a false one, and that witnesses had been suborned to support such a charge.

After Mr. Shamrao had answered at some length the arguments advanced by the co-respondent's pleader

Mr. Justice Jurdine, in summing up the evidence, said that in such cases the burden of proving adultery fell entirely on the plaintiff. As remarked in the case of Scott vs. Scott, the demeanour of the petitioner and his wife was worthy of notice. The petitioner was the accuser, still he seemed to be afraid and tried to fence with every question. His wife was charged with such a grave offence, still she answered questions calmly, promptly, and in a straightforward manner. The petitioner put spies on his wife, and it was they who broke the news of her receiving the co-respondent. When there were two keen observers on the alert sitting in front of the gota of Goolbai, it was improbable that she would receive an adulterer. The petitioner, as it were, called a punch to witness the very act of adultery. He became the sir-punch or head of the punch, called four Parsis as members of the jury, and a Maratha as a village Mahadeo. The petitioner's witnesses had enacted a drama. When the theatre was altered from the police court to the high court the parts of the actors were altered, and very romantic incidents were added to give colour to their story. The petitioner first got up evidence by calling the punch and then went to call the aid of the lawyer's clerk. Who ever heard that an adulterer would keep a light burning in a room where the prisoner's mother-in-law and brother-in-law, as he admitted, for fifteen years, and the co-respondent had summoned the petitioner before a magistrate. This supplied a motive for a false charge. Seeing the co-respondent was writing a petition in Goolbai's room, a padlock was put up on the outside of the door of the room, much as boys and girls did in their play.

The delegates after retiring for half-an-hour, declared their verdict through their foreman Mr. J. N. Tata, that they unanimously found that the co-respondent did not commit adultery with the respondent, either on the 3rd October last or any other date as stated in the plaint. They also unanimously held that the child that Goolbai gave birth to on the 28th December last was not the issue of the body of the co-respondent, and found by a majority of seven against four that, at the time the child may have been conceived, the petitioner had access to his wife.

His lordship agreed with the verdict of the delegates, and dismissed the suit with costs, including professional costs of both the defendants.

M. CAMPANA, a French journalist in Cairo, is reposted to have been expelled from Egypt by the French Consul, because of his connection with the *Progres*, a paper started to defend the policy of the agents of the British occupation and to combat French policy.

A TELEGRAM from Desmoines, Iowa, states that the Republican Convention for that State, has passed a resolution in favour of bimetallism, restricted to the security of a parity between the metals and an equal value for all dollars, and advocating an international agreement on the subject.

A PLEADER AND HIS CLIENT.

A NOVEL CLAIM.

A CASE of considerable importance to pleaders is pending in the Small Causes Court before the Third Judge, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee; and has excited great attention amongst the native lawyers practising in the court, the defendant being a well-known and respectable pleader. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—Tulsidas Kurumal, a Multani, had a case in the Small Causes Court. He engaged Mr. Sorabji Framji Billimoria, pleader, to conduct his case, and undertook to pay him Rs. 25, for professional services, and before the case came on the board he actually paid Mr. Billimoria Rs. 22, in advance. When the case came on for hearing on the 15th ultimo Mr. Billimoria appeared to conduct the case for Tulsidas, but during the interval of the first hearing and the adjournment the plaintiff engaged Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, without consulting Mr. Billimoria. After engaging Mr. Murzban, the plaintiff, mentioned the fact to Mr. Billimoria, and then showed the papers in the case to Mr. Murzban. When the case was again called on for hearing on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Murzban appeared for the plaintiff, but Mr. Billimoria did not. The plaintiff demanded a return of Rs. 22, which he had paid to Mr. Billimoria, who declined to comply with the demand, and hence the suit. The plaintiff had together with the plaint filed an affidavit praying for a short-date summons on the ground that his presence was urgently required in a case at Shikarpur, which would necessitate his leaving Bombay shortly. The judge, thereupon, fixed Tuesday last, for the hearing of the suit. When the case was called on, the court was crowded by a large number of pleaders who patiently followed the proceedings, which were characterised by animated discussions between the counsel for the parties.

Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, with Messrs. Cowasji B. Setna and Nusserwanji, pleaders, appeared for Mr. Billimoria. The suit as framed was to recover moneys "received to the use of the plaintiff's, being fees to conduct a case, which the defendant (Mr. Billimoria) failed to do.

Mr. Davur, at the outset, denied "receiving moneys to the use of the plaintiff," remarking that the summons was crudely framed by somebody, who did not understand his business; and that it disclosed no cause of action.

His honour suggested to Mr. Murzban the advisability of putting to the cause of action in some intelligible form; but the counsel left it to the court. The judge then amended the summons to a claim for damages for breach of contract to appear, and conduct the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Davur submitted that if the plaintiff filed his claim in person he was entitled to some consideration, but here the plaintiff was all along under legal advice and the amendment ought not to be made. The judge, however, thought that the case had better be proceeded in the amended form.

Mr. Davur then raised the issues for the defence, which stated that the fee arranged to be paid to Mr. Billimoria was Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 22 were paid and the balance of Rs. 22 still remained unpaid. He denied the breach of contract or refusal on behalf of Mr. Billimoria to conduct the plaintiff's, case. Mr. Billimoria was paid to conduct the case when he was always willing and ready to do. There was, Mr. Davur submitted, no engagement to instruct counsel.

The plaintiff, then went into the witness-box and in the course of his examination by Mr. Murzban said that he was a resident of Shikarpur, but had come to Bombay to defend the suit in which he had engaged Mr. Billimoria. He paid Rs. 22 to Mr. Billimoria as his fees, and when the case came on for hearing on the 15th ultimo, he (Mr. Billimoria) was present to defend the suit; but owing to want of time the case had to the postponed to the 24th ultimo. Mr. Billimoria had promised to attend on that day. But before the second hearing of the case he went and saw Mr. Murzban through one Kisandas Thamdal, and engaged him. He then went to Mr. Billimoria and asked him for the papers of the case which were handed over to him. He (plaintiff) took the papers to Mr. Murzban, and after showing them to him, he returned them to Mr. Billimoria. At the next hearing of the suit Murzban was present, but Mr. Billimoria was not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur: Did you pay the fee to Mr. Murzban on the day you were taken to him?—No.

When did you pay it?—I do not recollect that. It may be before or after the 24th.

Mr. Davur: What was the amount of the fee? Was it not Rs. 10?

Mr. Murzban said that the question was quite irrelevant to the case, and only put to the witness to pain him.

The judge disallowed the question.

The witness proceeding further, stated that it was not true that he told Mr. Billimoria that he had paid Rs. 10 to Mr. Murzban. When he told Mr. Billimoria the name of the counsel he had engaged, Mr. Bimoria replied that he would not work with Mr. Murzban. His wife told by the man who had introduced him to Mr. Billimoria, that he would conduct the case better than Mr. Murzban.

Mr. Davur: Who paid the court costs in this suit. Did not Mr. Murzban pay it?—No, I have paid it, and not Mr. Murzban.

Mr. Davur: What is the amount of fee you have paid him in this case?—As yet I have not paid him any fee. I have agreed to pay him Rs. 30 for against the claim of Rs. 22.

Mr. Davur: Is it not agreed that you have to pay it if you win the case.

Witness first replied in the affirmative, but he at once corrected himself by saying that he agreed to pay him whether he won or lost.

The Court: Then why have you not paid it yet?

The witness replied that at present he has not got funds out of which he could pay the amount. He had a few rupees to defray his expenses in Bombay.

Mr. Murzban then proposed to call a witness to prove that the amount agreed to be paid to Mr. Billimoria was Rs. 22 and not only Rs. 25.

Mr. Davur said that it was no use calling the witness, as was all the time present in the court. Besides, he did not take his stand on that point, but on broader basis, and therefore it was superfluous to prove a thing on which he did not base his defence. It was quite immaterial whether it was Rs. 25 or Rs. 22 to be paid to Mr. Billimoria.

Mr. Murzban then took off his robe, and at once stepped into the witness-box, stating that he wished to clear himself of the false and scandalous insinuation sought to be implied against his character.

Mr. Davur said that it was far from the intention of the defence to pain Mr. Murzban. He never spoke any defamatory words, and therefore, there was nothing to be cleared. He had not insinuated anything against the character of Mr. Murzban, and he did not even for a moment doubt the explanation of Mr. Murzban.

The Judge remarked that there was no necessity for Mr. Murzban to take oath in the witness-box as Mr. Davur said that he did not insinuate anything against his character.

Mr. Davur, then in addressing the court on behalf of Mr. Billimoria, said that he regretted to see the demoralising spectacle, almost the first in the annals of the court he knew of that of a respectable pleader of that court having been sued for the return of the fees for alleged breach of duties. It was a matter of still greater regret to them that the whole of this was the brewing of the learned counsel for the other side.

(Mr. Davur's instructions were that Mr. Murzban was trying to take up the case of Mr. Billimoria's client with the object of forcing him into coming and instructing him. The learned counsel submitted that this was not a bona-fide case brought by a plaintiff to recover his moneys. Mr. Billimoria's engagement was to conduct his client's case, which he was always most willing to do. The learned counsel said that the solicitors and pleaders practising in the Small Causes Court, had a two-fold duty to perform. In some cases they acted as advocates for their client. In other cases they were engaged only for the purpose of instructing counsel. The defendant's engagement was for the former. It was a rule of the profession most strictly followed by almost all members of it, that when a client wish to engage a counsel, he did so either through a pleader or a solicitor, and it was left to the pleader to choose the counsel for his client. It was the etiquette of the profession, that the counsel should not take the case directly from the client when there was a pleader or solicitor on the record, and the client had in that case to engage the counsel through the pleader or the solicitor. In this case the client made his own choice of counsel and engaged him without consulting his pleader and on Mr. Billimoria refusing to instruct Mr. Murzban, the plaintiff withdrew his papers, and absolved the pleader from obligation to appear and conduct the case. No client had a right to force an association in his pleader, which to him was unpleasant, and which he believed would not turn out beneficially to his client.

The case stands adjourned.

THE COLOMBO LOTTERY CASE.

JUDGMENT has been given in the case in which a Mr. Oliver Mack was prosecuted for holding a lottery in connection with the last Derby. The accused was associated with a committee styling themselves the Wharf Syndicate Club, and had issued a proposal to collect funds for a lottery in the Derby. The Magistrate, addressing the accused, who was a Government pensioner, possessing nothing but his pension of Rs. 60 a month, said he had no objection to the Turf Club or any other recognised body conducting a lottery, but it was not the right thing for a man holding no property whatsoever and drawing such a paltry income to undertake the responsibility of collecting money for a sweep. He fined the accused Rs. 5, and warned him that the fine would be Rs. 100 next time he was caught running a lottery.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

A FURTHER advance of 3-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 107½; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 116¾. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1/8 per cent., to ¼ per cent., that on short London Bills being unchanged at 5/8 per cent. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher, at £59 1-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 30 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unaltered at 66 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being also quoted as before. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102; Paris Exchange on London was 3 centimes higher, at fcs. 25·26½. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s, 1d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 3,220,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the close of the previous week. The Wheat market was firm yesterday, with White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool quoted at 5s. 1½d. per cantal on the spot in Liverpool, ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having amounted to 8,000 bales; Imports, 7,000 bales. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the spot price was still quoted at 7 cents per lb.; and September Futures at 6·78 per cent. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

FREIGHTS show no change, but with some concessions from holders of tonnage more business could be done.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,844 bales.
Wheat	7,203 owts.
Rapeseed	3,555 "
Rice	5,105 "

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 1-8d. for Bank telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There has again been no enquiry for Bank Paper, and Merchants' Bills still remain scarce; but re-sales have been offering, and have been placed to a certain extent throughout the day at 1s. 1 3-16d.; and the market closes firm, pending the receipt of news of Council allotments which are expected to be made at from 1s. 1 1-8d. to 1s. 1 5-32d., as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 1-8 to 5-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-16d. "
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1 7-32d. "
France, 3 do.	139½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance has taken place in this market, the rate for cash having opened at the enhanced quotations of 108 3/8 and for the August settlement at 108 1/8, from which a further advance of 1/8 per cent. took pale kat 108¼ and 108½ in the two positions, respectively, in a steady market; but the closing quotations were 1-16 per cent. lower.

SHARES have been very quiet again to-day, and the following are the only alterations in our list this evening, viz., an advance of Rs. 10 each in Lkahmidass, and Maneckjee Petit Mill shares; and of Rs. 2½ in Sun; while Khatao Makanjee have declined Rs. 5; and Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 40, in the new issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,455 per share.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Curtis, Lt-Co, Bo, D A A G, on duty, from Poona.
Searle, Lt, 9th Bo I, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

JULY 31.

Moss, Capt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, off leave, from Cashmere.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 31.

Curtis, Lt-Col, Bo, D A A G, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st August, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 1st August, 1895.

1. Captain C. Moss having returned from privilege leave, assumes the duties of Adjutant, this day.

By order,
T. A. SAVAGE, Capt., Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 25.)

Mr P D Agnew, offg Depy Commr, Karnal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr J G Lorimer, offg Depy Commr, Jhelum, is transferred in the same capacity to Karnal, relieving Mr P D Agnew, proceeding on leave.

Mr R A Maut, Asst Commr, Jullundur, held charge of the current duties of the office of Depy Commr, Jullundur, vice Mr J McC Doulie, Depy Commr, on leave.

Mr J A Anderson, Divisional Judge, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 59 days (26 days on full pay, and 24 days on half pay.

Lieut-Col J A L Montgomery, Depy Commr, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of the Delhi Division, vice Mr J A Anderson, proceeding on leave.

Mr R Love, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate, as Depy Commr of Muzaffargarh vice Capt C M Dallas, transferred.

Mr A Meredith, Depy Commr, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 7 days.

Capt C M Dallas, Offg Depy Commr, Muzaffargarh, is transferred in the same capacity to Lahore.

Mr J McC Doulie, Depy Commr, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 13 days.

The furlough granted to Mr M W Fenton, Sr Secy to the Financial Commrs, Punjab, has been extended by H M's Secy of State for India by a period of one week.

Mr W B DeCourcy Extra Judl Asst Commr Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days.

Mr P Field, Extra Judl Asst Commr, is posted to Peshawar, relieving Mr W B DeCourcy, proceeding on leave.

Mr H L Williams, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Ferozepore, is placed on special duty.

Mr A H Wilkin, Proby Asst Supdt of Police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Ferozepore, during the absence of Mr H L Williams.

Mr E W Tomkins, Proby Asst Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Lahore District.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
For Judgment.

841—J C Cama—Mooljee Cursonjee vs Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another—Payne G and S.

842—E J Mantri for pauper—Shaik Hoosein bin Shaik Cosman vs Gordhandas Parmanandas and another—Little S and Co.

847—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Bomonjee Panthakoy vs Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Phanthakoy and another—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

857—Bhaishunker and K—L W G Rivett—Carnac vs Gokul das Sobhanmal and others—Ardesir H and D.—Part heard.

869—Tyabjee D and Co—Meghjee Anandji vs Runchoredas Mowjee—Brown and M.

870—Payne G and S—Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash vs Hajee Moosa—Roughton and B.

872—Nanu and H—Moti Golabchund and others vs Mahomed Modi Tharia Topun—Roughton and B.

881—Little and Co—Becher Aicha and others vs Phillip de Cruz and others—Bicknell M and M and M H Khan.

853—In person a pauper—Hoorbai and another vs Hosrajee Byramjee—K D Shroff.

873—Wadia and G—Khuljee Hormasjee Batliwalla vs Cassum Hajee Moosa—Roughton and B.

874—Bhaishunker—Krishnarao Ramchandra and another vs Benabai and others—Chitnis M & M and Balkrishna V N K.

810—Wadia and G—Cawasjee Pallonjee Poschkhanawala vs Hormusjee Manockjee Mody—Nanu and H.

848—Turner and H—W J McAfee vs George Woodford Roughton and another—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
Summary Suit to be Heard in Chambers.

257-95—M L Shroff—Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs Peerbhoy Khakeebhoy Merali Khakibhoy.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDRODDIN TYABJEE.)
Postponed Long Causes.

423—29/93-94—H S Dikshit—Shewlinger Ookajee vs Balliram Gahasa Rungari—Applicant—Payne G and S—Part heard.

45-95—J Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Manockjee Cooper vs Mahomed Modi Tharia Topun—Roughton and B.

603-94—Bicknell M and M—Ishwarial Oshavram vs Premchand Dolutram and others—Mathubhai and J, and In person.

460-94—M N Saklatwalla—Burjorjee Shapoorjee Dossal vs Umabai and others—Sharnrao P, and Khunderao M.

88-95—Payne G and S—Yunna Ooma vs Daya Khooma and others—Wadia and G.

579-94—Khunderao M for pauper—Sukur Maloo and another vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

71-95—M L Shroff—Tillockchund Manockchand and another vs Kanyalal Raghoonathdas and others.

382-94—Khunderao and S—Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya vs Elgar Isoobjee and another—Ardesir H and D, P N P.

66-94—P N Plosder—Ramkrishna Ballal vs Tikaram Baldeo and others—Payne G and S.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DREW—July 28, at 143 Iffley Road, Oxford, the wife of William Wilson Drew, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKER—July 22, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of H C Blaker, of a son.

CREE—July 25, at Kasuli, the wife of Surgeon-Captain H E Cree, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

GONDGE—July 26, at Liverpool, the wife of Captain Edwin Gondge, of a son.

DEATHS.

CARRUTHERS—July 27, at his residence, No. 7, Harington Street, Arthur St. John Carruthers, Solicitor, in his 74th year.

LEA—July 13, at Schwebo, Upper Burma, Harold, infant son of Lieut H F Lea, Q O 2nd Yorkshire Regt, and Mrs Lea.

THORNKLOW—July 16, at Cawnpore, the dearly beloved wife of Sergeant-Major C Thornelow, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1895.

TAKING up the parable of the memorial on the cotton import duties submitted to Lord George Hamilton by the Lancashire Joint Committee, where we left it on Tuesday, we find that the next point urged—objection IV.—is that "the exemption from excise duty of yarns 20s and below will encourage the manufacture of duty-free cloths, as such exemption enables the Indian manufacturer to avoid the excise duty altogether by substituting in the manufacture of cloth non-excisable yarns for excisable yarns." That is a contention that we have all along made in these columns, as showing that from a revenue point of view the excise levied on the higher counts of Indian yarns is valueless, and that therefore the object of the impost could only be to meet the susceptibilities of Manchester spinners. The memorialists, however, approach this admitted fact from another point of view, and quoting Sir James Westland's candid statement that the excise duties "were not imposed for the sake of revenue," they translate it into "the startling admission that although import duties are demanded by the financial necessities of the Indian Exchequer, yet those necessities are not sufficiently great to require additional revenue from excise duties." Surely the Joint Committee cannot suppose that any Government worthy of the name would ever be so foolish as to tax home industries, in preference to levying a duty upon imported goods, especially in a country like India, whose continued prosperity largely depends upon the development of recently founded avenues of employment for an enormous and rapidly increasing population. Notwithstanding the adherence of the Manchester School to Free Trade principles, we cannot doubt that the memorialists would far rather see import duties imposed in Great Britain than submit to an excise duty upon all their productions. They should bear in mind that the Indian manufacturer has a right to look at the question now at issue in the same light. The Joint Committee point out that in 1878 when goods made from 30s and under were admitted into India, duty free, there was immediately a large increase in that class of goods, and they argue by analogy that the same thing will happen in India in regard to materials below the excise limit. This assumption is quite correct, for already the Bombay trade with Calcutta in and about 21s has practically ceased, simply because the merchants would not pay the enhancement of one-sixteenth per pound represented by the duties, and the trade is now almost entirely confined to counts which are within the limit of exemption. The Indian manufacturer has to adapt himself to the situation just as any other business man would, and therefore the memorialists are well within the mark when they express a doubt whether even the moderate amount at which Sir James Westland estimates the revenue from the excise will be reached. The Bombay millowners are for peace and not for war, and have therefore refrained from agitating against an impost, which almost destroys their trade in counts between 20s and 24s, although they feel that it is unjust. They have put up with the impost as they have no desire that colour should be given to the Lancashire agitation, based on the false assumption that their industry is protected against Manchester. Neither do they wish to retain what the memorialists are pleased to term the "sole monopoly of the manufacture of the duty-free goods"; for, as shown on Tuesday, the Chairman of the Bombay Association, speaking *ex cathedra* has advocated the exemption of Lancashire goods below 20s from the import duty.

The fifth head of objection raised to the present incidence of the excise is "that it is impossible to place a dividing line between the manufacturers of Lancashire and India, whereby a duty levied on one, unless completely countervailed, will not afford a protective incidence to one to the consequent injury of the other." Theoretically this argument is sound enough, but when applied to the present controversy it loses much of its force, inasmuch that competition only exists to an insignificant extent as compared with the total trade, and is not likely to exist unless the respective conditions of Indian and British manufacture are entirely altered. The memorialists assert that if the price of the non-dutiable goods is in any degree raised in sympathy with those paying duty, then whatever advance is obtained must be at the expense of the consumer, and goes to the benefit of the producer. As a matter of fact the competition for selling cloth in this country is so keen, that the buyers, or in other words the consumers, know perfectly well that all they have to do is to beat down the manufacturer to an amount as near the cost price as possible, so that the difference is gained by the consumer, and not by the producer. At the present moment the stocks of weaving mills in Bombay are accumulating very rapidly, and buyers have things their own way. Even if we accept Lancashire's argument concerning "the heavy burden" cast upon her by the varying incidence of the import duty and the excise, it is to be remembered that the fluctuations in the price of cotton and in exchange create far wider divergencies. One and a half per cent, is the figure at which the memorial puts Lancashire's disadvantage on counts above 20, which are the only class of goods really in dispute between Bombay and Manchester. Even admitting for the sake of argument that this view is correct, the difference is very small in a trade in which the price of raw material has this year fluctuated to the extent of 33 per cent., and which is continually affected by exchange divergencies. In paragraph 58 an elaborate attempt is made, by quoting from the weekly market reports of the *Bombay Gazette* for October 6, 1894, and for May 11, 1895, to show that the limit of exemption has been fixed too high because the divergence between the price of 20s and 24s was not the same after the duty was imposed as before, plus the five per cent. or ¼ anna per pound. We have no objection whatever to our market quotations being used by the Lancashire spinners to prove their case, provided the quotations are fairly given. But we regret to observe that this has not been done in the present case. It is misleading to say that we quoted the price of 20s on October 6 last as 5¼ annas per pound, when the quotation really was "5⅜ to 6⅛ annas per lb." This misleading method of treating our market report is used throughout, for instead of both prices being given only the lowest is mentioned. The experts who drew up the memorial knew very well, that the divergence between the price commanded by one mill, and that obtained by another often amounts to a quarter of an anna or even more, and that the two outside prices are regularly given in the commercial columns from which they quote. Only this week, the price of 20s has varied to the extent of nine-thirty-seconds, and of twelves by a quarter of an anna. But although the figures have been jerrymandered all that the memorialists seek to prove from them is that "the advance obtained of ¼ anna per pound on duty-paying yarns has had the effect of advancing the price of non-duty-paying yarns 1-8th anna per pound." If they had taken the maximum instead of the minimum quotation for the two days they have so carefully selected, they would have found that the divergencies out of which they seek to make so much capital are infinitesimal. But how can an accurate idea of the facts be gained by merely taking the prices for two selected days, instead of working out the average rates for two corresponding periods of three or four months?

The concluding argument of this carefully prepared document, that the imposition of the duties has inflicted serious injury to Lancashire trade, whilst that of India has correspondingly benefitted, is also largely based on a partial, instead of a complete, presentment of the truth. The memorialists contrast the falling off that has occurred in exports from Lancashire to India—a falling off due to the large speculative dealings which preceded the imposition of duty last year, and to the consequent fullness of stocks—with the "activity which has been displayed in the Indian cotton mills since the imposition of these duties." We cannot see what ground there is for the latter statement. The yarn exports to China for the seven months of the year ending yesterday were 2,22,000 bales compared with 2,26,000 bales in 1894. In the year 1893, owing to the closing of the mints and the consequent dislocation of exchange between Bombay and the Far East, the trade was attended with great risks, and this induced many of the millowners to go in for weaving. Consequently, there has been a considerable advance upon the number of looms in Indian mills, but otherwise there has been no marked activity, and the result of the change has only been to overstock the local cloth market. We have to go back to 1892, a year of great activity in exports, to find any great boom in the Indian trade, such as the Joint Committee seem to believe has lately taken place. It is worthy of note that they base their opinion not upon any statistics of the Bombay trade, but upon a comparison of the price of shares in Indian spinning and weaving companies on April 14, 1894, and on June 14 last. In most cases there is a considerable enhancement, and multiplying these enhancements by the total number of shares they arrive at the ingenious conclusion that the Indian millowners have been enriched by no less than 160 lakhs of rupees, and they imply this is all due to the cotton duties. The comparison is open to many objections, and the first of these is that as June 14 is two months nearer dividend day than April 14, shares always rule higher at the latter date. The uncertainties of the Chinese market made 1894 a particularly bad year for mill investments, and many things then contributed to bring the shares to a low ebb. The yarn mill shares depreciated more than those of weaving companies owing to the absence of a local market for yarn and the disturbed state of affairs in the Far East. Since then the market has been firmer and shares have gone up accordingly. They have also benefited by the high price of Government paper, or rather by the circumstance of which that high price is a sign—the abundance of money and the absence of suitable investments. Very few new limited liability companies have been started in recent years. Many of the companies whose names are given in the recently-published return of the Registrar-General are merely re-organised concerns, and therefore do not represent fresh capital. Consequently the savings of private persons for many years have failed to find fresh outlets, and capitalists have had to turn their attention to old concerns, thus bringing up share prices. But so far from there being anything abnormal in the present price of shares the signatories of the memorial will find if they turn up our files of three or four years ago that prices were then as high as they are to-day. We select as an instance of fluctuation the Empress Mill, which is so excellently managed that whatever differences in rates occur may be put down to the state of the market rather than to any fear as to the individual position of the mill itself. In August 1891, the Rs. 500 shares stood at Rs. 631; in August 1892, at Rs. 640; in June 1893 (just before the closing of the mints) at Rs. 635. Two months later, trade having been demoralised by that measure, they were down to Rs. 525, and on the date quoted by the memorialists June 14 last had gone up to Rs. 550. This is only one of many instances which conclusively show that the rise in mill shares is not due to the import duties or to the countervailing excise, but to the ordinary operations of stock exchange influences.

FROM to-day our Insurance coupon covers not only accidental death but disablement. In accordance with the terms of a new arrangement we have concluded with the Sun Life Assurance Company of India, Limited, that corporation undertakes the risk, to the tune of ten thousand rupees, on the lives and limbs of every one of our many subscribers, advertisers, agents, and readers. And whereas our coupon formerly only covered death by railway accident, the liability has been extended to accident by sea or river steamer, on any Indian water. When we announced the offer of our first coupon a contemporary was at pains to prove that Indian railways were so free of accidents that one might go to sleep in a railway train in as full hope of waking uninjured as in one's own bed at home, and that after all there was less danger in travelling from Bombay to Calcutta by rail than in crossing a crowded London street on foot. But it is in this very security that danger lies. The immunity from accident is that which breeds disaster. The certainty with which railway employés contemplate the safe run of a train is precisely the most dangerous feature of railway travelling in India. One fine morning the Poona train may go over the Ghats again, and the Bandora express fail to bring all her passengers to Church Gate Street. May such catastrophes never occur; but they are within the bounds of possibility, and the possession of a *Bombay Gazette* Insurance coupon is the best and cheapest means of providing against the misery and destitution which would follow the death or disablement of a bread-winner. There are also, we know, very few steamer disasters between here and Aden—but that which befel the Vaiturna plunged scores of people into poverty which might have been prevented had newspaper assurance coupons then been known in India. The coupon which is printed on page 2 of each issue speaks for itself. There are no other rules and regulations to be observed. The conditions are fully set forth, and cannot easily be misunderstood.

THE Oodeypore-Chitor branch line, constructed at the cost of his Highness the Maharaja of Oodeypore, will be opened for public traffic from to-day, and there is no doubt that this will be regarded as a red-letter day in the history of the State, as with the provision of railway communication, the old order of things will give place unto the new. The line will for the present be worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway administration, but it is understood that when the rolling stock (which is being obtained from England) is received, the State will work the line itself. In the meantime the metre gauge stock of the R. M. Railway will be lent. The line is a metre gauge one, and takes off from the Rajputana Railway at Beruch, three or four miles north of Chithorgarh, from whence it runs to Debari, a distance of sixty miles. Debari is about eight miles from the capital of the State, but it is proposed to extend the line to Oodeypore later on. Work was commenced under the supervision of Mr. Campbell Thomson, the State Engineer, in March, 1894, the first sod being turned by Colonel G. H. Trevor, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, who took a great interest in the project. It was hoped that the line would have been ready for opening before the retirement of Colonel Trevor, but, although strenuous efforts were made by Mr. Thomson and his staff, some unforeseen causes prevented its completion till May last. The line, as constructed, is a remarkably cheap one, costing about Rs. 28,000 per mile, including rolling-stock. The principal stations are Mauli, Kapasan, and Debari, the present terminus. Mauli, is the station for Nathdwara, which is a place of great sanctity and the resort of hundreds of pilgrims; a branch to this town will probably be constructed in the near future. Kapasan is a town of some importance, with a fairly large trade, which will no doubt develop

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 31, 1-35 A.M.

Sir Thomas Lea, Bart., Unionist, has been re-elected for South Londonderry, and Arthur O'Connor, Anti-Parnellite, for East Donegal.

Mr. Duggan, Anti-Parnellite, has been elected for East Tyrone.

The following names have been omitted from the election return already given :—

Colonel Long (Unionist)—Evesham.

E. F. Vesey-Knox (Anti-P.)—West Cavan and Londonderry (City).

Michael Davitt (Anti-P.)—South Mayo and East Kerry.

CORRECTION.

J. F. Xavier O'Brien, Anti-Parnellite, re-elected for Cork City and not for Mayo, South.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Stakes :—

Campanajo	1
Oleander	2
Merry Wise	3

THE RISING ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.

Reuter's correspondent at Zanzibar telegraphs that two of the rebel Chiefs have taken refuge with the Chief Gazi south of Mombassa. It is possible that a force will be necessary to compel the rebels to surrender, but no serious trouble is feared.

THE INSURRECTION IN MACEDONIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Sofia, in a despatch to that paper, states that the insurrectionary movement in Macedonia has collapsed, though there is still some desultory fighting on the frontier.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

The *Times* is informed that Mr. Gladstone will address a meeting in Chester, on the 6th August, on the Armenian question. The Duke of Westminster will preside, and several influential supporters, including Lord Salisbury, will be present.

RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AND INDIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 30.

The *Moscow Gazette*, to-day, discusses an eventual Russian campaign in India which, though difficult, is perfectly possible, and even inevitable, if Great Britain persists in her hostility to Russia everywhere. Nevertheless, if England prefers a mutually beneficial *entente cordiale*, Russia is prepared to aid her to strengthen her Dominion in Southern Asia which Great Britain has insisted Russia in thwarting.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

General Low wires from Laram, on the 30th inst., that a bhistee of the 13th Bengal Infantry was bayonetted in mistake for one of the enemy, on the night of the 28th, and a sepoy had been confined at Sarbat, at 2 a.m. A transport jemadar was seriously, and a driver slightly, wounded. Two assailants were seen by the sentry escaping from the Khan of Sarbat, sent in pursuit. Two horses of the 9th Bengal Lancers are reported to have been stolen on the 27th, at Jalala. They were found on the 30th returning from the direction of Jalala village.

THE MINING COMMITTEE.

The Mining Committee in Calcutta has sent a telegram to the Government of India, stating that their work will be concluded now at an early date in August.

MR. SLY.

Mr. Sly takes over charge as Permanent Under Revenue Secretary to the Government of India, on the 4th instant.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

General Gerard, who is moving, in company with the Russian representative, northwards, reports that the weather is intensely cold, and many of his party are suffering greatly in consequence.

News received from Captain MacSwiney states that all preliminary arrangements for the delimitation have now been completed.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

POONA, JULY 31.

Early this morning a house in Nana's Peit fell down, owing to the recent rains, and buried one family, of which an old woman and a little girl were found dead, and one little boy was rescued buried in the debris.

JUDICIAL TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, Poona, is likely to come by the next mail, to resume his duties from the 5th proximo ; Mr. Stewart, who was acting for him, will go to Ahmednugger, until the return of Mr. Jopp, when Mr. Stewart will proceed on furlough.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

A Mahratta, named Rama Raojee, was found guilty of murdering his wife, at Marnal, in the Poona District, and was tried before Mr. Stewart, the Sessions Judge, who sentenced him to death, subject to confirmation by the High Court. The accused confessed the deed, and said that he murdered his wife, and threw her body into a well, and afterwards buried it. Accused disguised in a *gosavi's* dress was captured after two years.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 31.

Mail steamer Rome from Australia arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Cam left Colombo for Bombay on 30th July.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 1-16
Bar Silver	30 3-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 30.

10 p.m.	80°1

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

6 a.m.	80°3
10 a.m.	80°3
3 p.m.	80°4
5 p.m.	80°4

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 12.

It is evident that the question of Indian Import Duties on cotton goods will play no inconsiderable part in the Lancashire elections, which commence next week. Lord Salisbury's nomination of Lord George Hamilton, an acknowledged opponent of the duties, to the India Office has occasioned great rejoicing on the part of Lancashire manufacturers and operatives, and from a party point of view the selection was certainly a wise one. The statement which Sir Henry Fowler asked the deputation that waited on him at the India office to prepare has now been sent in to Lord George Hamilton, who will doubtless approach it in a more sympathetic spirit than could have been hoped for from his predecessor. At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Cotton Employers and Operatives, held last Friday, it was decided that a circular should be sent to the candidates for all the Lancashire divisions containing the following questions :—"1. Are you in favour of the total repeal of the Indian import duties now placed on cotton goods and yarns ? 2. Are you in favour of the immediate imposition of an Excise duty being placed upon the whole of the productions of the spindles and looms in India fully equivalent to the import duty imposed on our goods so long as the import duty remains in force ?" It was intimated that if no answer were returned the Committee would consider that a negative reply had been sent to both questions. The Committee met again on Tuesday, when it was found that no less than thirty-eight candidates had replied to both questions in the affirmative. Two candidates, Mr. Pete Curran (Barrow), and Mr. G. N. Barnes (Rochdale), said 'Yes' to No. 1, and 'No' to No. 2, and after all that is perhaps a more logical reply than those of the candidates who answer both questions in the affirmative. Sir James Fergusson sent a characteristic reply in which he remarked. : "I must decline to give categorical answers upon current politics except to the constituency in which I am a candidate. You have, however, no right to assume, as you propose to do, that I am opposed to the propositions you make, or putting your questions as you please to prescribe the form of answer to be given." Sir H. Howorth writes as follows :—"I need hardly reply to your note. My views must be perfectly well known to you. I took an active part in fighting the question in the House of Commons, and if my views had prevailed in the committee of Lancashire members upstairs I think we should have done better. My position is different to some of my friends. I have never disguised my sympathies with 'Protection' against the foreigner, and my objection to any form of Protection by one part of the Empire against another, and unless the duties imposed upon Lancashire goods imported into India are met by an absolutely equivalent duty on the other side, I shall strenuously fight for their repeal. The question is one of great moment, and I think that we who have fought on the right side should have the support of your association in the coming struggle, which will be upon us immediately. If any action is to be taken it must be at once." Mr. J. W. Sidebotham (Hyde) writes :—"In reply to your circular, I voted against the Indian cotton duties in Parliament, and shall vote in the same way at every available opportunity." No doubt, other replies have before now been received. It will be seen that most of the Lancashire candidates are pledging themselves to support the abolition of the import duty. Mr. Balfour in speaking on the question has re-iterate the position he took up from the first, viz., that if the solvency of India necessitates the duties they must be continued, and that the real way out of the difficulty lies in the direction of bi-metallism. "India has imposed upon her one of the most absurd currency systems the world has ever seen," remarked the right hon. gentleman, "and therefore I cannot absolve the late Government entirely from blame for some of the difficulties which required them to put import duties on Lancashire manufactures in India."

According to one report the Russo-Chinese loan will be issued at 93f. 90c. ; according to another the scrip bonds will be of 500f. denomination, and the issue price will be 496f. The loan will be redeemable by annual drawings within thirty-six years from 1896. The subscriptions will open in France this day week through MM. Hottinguer et Cie., the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, the Credit Lyonnais, the Societe Generale, the Comptoir National d'Escompte, the Credit Industriel et Commercial. These firms, it appears, take ten millions sterling, the Russian National Bank taking six millions. The profit to the issuing institutions is put at five per cent., or £800,000. The Rothschilds have no apparent interest in the issue. Berlin's million Chinese loan has been successfully subscribed, but the measure of success is put forward in doubtful terms. Judging from a Reuter's message, the list was opened yesterday morning, and closed again almost immediately, because the subscriptions were considerably above the amount of the loan. Then the message goes on to state that the allotments will be about ½ or 1 per cent. of the amount applied for. So that "considerably above the amount of the loan" means a hundred or two hundred times the amount. There is a slip somewhere.

According to Shanghai advices, specifications, estimates and plans are being prepared by order of the Viceroy Chang for the establishment of large ironworks at Nankin, similar to those at Hanyang built by the same official a few years ago. These new ironworks are intended to supplement the Hanyang ironworks in supplying the materials for the trunk railway to connect Canton and Pekin. The preliminary line will be between Pangchow on the Yangtsze and Ts'ingkiangpu on the Grand Canal. These two cities will then be the starting points for the extensions north and south. From recent accounts it is considered probable that the Yangchow-Ts'ingkiangpu railway will be begun some time in the latter part of this year or early next spring.

In their reports for the year ended February 28 last, which appears to-day, the directors of the Burma Ruby Mines state that the position of the company has greatly improved during the twelve months, while the work done and value of rubies obtained was about three times that of the previous year. The figures show that during the past year 61,080 trucks were washed against 20,089, the value of rubies found was Rs. 280,616 against Rs. 86,184, the royalties received were Rs. 3,12,984 against Rs. 2,98,410, and the expenses in Burma (exclusive of rent) were only Rs. 3,08,145, against Rs. 3,16,650. An application has been made by the Board to the Secretary of State for India for a renewal of the lease for a further term of seven years at a reduced rent of two lakhs of rupees, in addition to one-sixth of the net annual profits, with the option of renewal for a similar period on such terms as the Secretary of State may then consider equitable. Should the Secretary of State be pleased to accede to this application, the Board have every reason to believe that the company will become a profitable and dividend paying concern ; while with an increasing and assured income the rate of development of the mines can be greatly increased. For the first time in the history of the undertaking the income has sufficed to cover all expenses in England and Burma, and pay the reduced Government rent of two lakhs of rupees, besides showing a balance in hand at the close of the year.

The members of the Bimetallic League are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet during the present election contest. They have appealed to electors in all parts of the country to undertake to put to candidates for Parliament the questions on the Currency which have been sanctioned by the committee. A large number of constituencies have already been undertaken, and it is believed that the whole ground will be covered during the General Election. The questions have been put at all the bye-elections, and the result has been most satisfactory from the Bimetallic point of view. It is considered that by these means the subject may be brought prominently before the candidates and the constituencies, and the co-operation of those who are interested in Currency Reform is earnestly desired. The following are the questions : (1) Are you in favour of steps being taken to secure a settlement of the Currency question by International Agreement at the earliest possible date ? (2) Are you in favour of a return to the monetary system under which the trade of the world was practically conducted until the year 1873, the ratio between gold and silver money to be fixed by International Agreement ? (3) If elected, will you vote in favour of the United Kingdom joining in an International Agreement for the purpose of restoring the joint use of gold and silver as full legal tender money ? The League Committee have also started a Guarantee Fund for the £100,000, to be vested in trustees for the benefit of the League. This fund will only be called up, if and as required, in annual instalments extending over five years, and the liability of each guarantor will in no case exceed 20 per cent. per annum on the amount of his subscription. It is anticipated that the ordinary annual income of the League from regular subscriptions and special donations will be increased to an extent which will substantially reduce the annual calls on the Guarantee Fund, and if an International Bimetallic agreement is attained in less than five years, as it is believed it will be, the liability of guarantors will then at once cease. Promises to the amount of £50,000 (£10,000 per annum for five years) have already been received, and it is hoped that all members and friends of the League will join in the above Guarantee Fund. As exceptional expenditure will be incurred during the next twelve months in developing the organisation of the League on a very extended basis, special subscriptions and donations for this purpose are invited. It is believed that the moral effect of this step will be no less important than the material resources which it will make available. It is confidently anticipated that the existence of such a fund, by furnishing evidence not only of the determination, but of the power, to accomplish the object in view, will induce large accessions to the League, with a corresponding increase in its ordinary income. "There is no doubt," writes the *Bimetallist*, "that the cause commands the passive assent of many who withhold their active aid, deterred by a feeling that up to the present it it has been too far removed from practical politics, and that many who now withhold their pecuniary assistance will gladly give it when they see any reasonable prospect of sufficient support being forthcoming to make their contribution effective."

The hopes entertained in some directions at the beginning of the year that the foreign trade of Great Britain was on the eve of amendment have not yet been realised. The imports of the last six months are only £203,663,288, against £211,004,995 in 1894, showing a falling off of £7,341,707, or at the rate of nearly 3½ per cent. Of British productions the exports have been £106,117,516, against £106,883,475—a decrease of £765,959, or rather more than ½ per cent. On the other hand, there is an increase of £577,455 in the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, which reduces the deficiency of total exports to the comparatively unimportant sum of £188,504. The decline in the imports is more than sufficiently accounted for by the smaller amount of food products and raw materials of manufacture, including metals, received this year, but there is an increase of £1,918,217 in those of manufactured commodities, which, however, may be easily explained. The greater part of it appears under the heads of silk, woollen, and worsted goods. Of these the imports, particularly from France, have been stimulated by the unusually fine spring season, which has been very favourable for the distribution of drapery goods, both home and foreign. But a further reason is the recent fashionable revival of the demand for silk goods for ladies' dresses, and in respect of this material French manufactures still stand pre-eminent in the estimation of the majority of consumers. The diminution of exports of all British productions admits of an explanation which is not altogether unsatisfactory. It amounts, as already stated, to £765,959. But of coal alone the decrease in exports is not less than £1,655,879. It follows that there have been, of other articles of home production, increased shipments to the extent of £889,920. Now, of all British commodities sent to foreign markets, no important one involves the expenditure of so little in the employment of labour as coal. It may be concluded, therefore, that the returns before us of the export trade of the last six months are not, on the whole, quite so discouraging for home industries engaged in producing for foreign markets as at first sight they appear to be. There is, however, undoubtedly much room for improvement.

Widespread dissatisfaction has arisen throughout the chief commercial communities of Europe with the contemplated enforcement of the Berne Official Vocabulary for code telegraphic messages, and has now spread to the United States. The New York Coffee Exchange has adopted resolutions condemning the vocabulary and the making of its use obligatory. Several reasons for the opposition are cited in the preamble of the resolutions. These are (1) that there is no apparent good reason for interference with the existing liberty to employ any word found in the dictionaries of the eight authorised languages ; (2) that the proposed official vocabulary is in various ways exceedingly faulty ; (3) that the contemplated change appears to have been brought forward more to avoid a little occasional trouble for telegraphic officials than to facilitate the work of those who transmit messages ; (4) that the necessity for the repetition of doubtful words is likely to be as frequent as it is at present ; and (5) that the enforcement of the new vocabulary means the extinction of present codes and their reconstruction and reprinting at enormous expense, not to speak of the great inconvenience occasioned pending the change. The resolutions are to be forwarded to the New York managers of the cable companies with a request that they may be laid before the permanent authorities of the International Telegraph Conference, the next meeting of which is to take place at Buda-Pesth in 1896.

In an interesting report on the agricultural and pastural condition and prospects of Argentina drawn up by Mr. Arthur Piel, one of the secretaries of the British Legation, and just issued from the Foreign Office, further evidence is given of the serious influence of Argentine competition with a depreciated currency on the agricultural position in this country and on the Continent. "If," Mr. Peel remarks, "as it has been stated in the debates in the House of Commons, the fall of prices is the main cause of the agricultural depression now existing in England, it is manifest that Argentina of all countries in the world is, at the present low rates, the most successful competitor. Her capacity to produce wheat may be almost said to have taken the world by surprise. It is comparatively but a short time ago that little or no consideration was given to the marvellous fertility of her soil and to the great advantages she would naturally have over other countries in her large level plains, in the variety of her climate, in the absence of forests and other obstructions, and in her proximity to the seaboard and navigable rivers. If the statement of Mr. Fleiss, who from time to time was appointed as an expert and official reporter, both on behalf of the National and Provincial Governments, is correct, it appears that out of a total of 1,212,600 square miles there are some 240,000,000 acres suitable for the purpose of production of wheat. When it is therefore, taken into consideration that but 15,000,000 acres is the amount now computed to be given over to agriculture, it will readily be appreciated what an immense extent of land there still remains to be tilled.

According to Messrs. Hubbard and Co.'s circular the main feature of the American cotton market for the last week in June was a very sharp decline of prices, due to the resolute selling of holders who were wearied out by the depression in Liverpool and Manchester, as well as to anticipations that clearing weather in the South would enable the plant to recover from the damage done by recent heavy rains. Rather active buying had ensued, however, induced by the following considerations :—"It is felt that the improving weather may find the cotton plants so affected that it cannot cope successfully with the conditions normally beneficial to it ; that trade from being sentimentally better is now actually on the high road to a general revival and prosperity ; and that present prices, although over one cent per lb. above the lowest on the extreme depression, only discount the smaller crop which the decreased acreage, due to the enforced economy of planters, must produce. Sales of spot cotton to spinners during the week, especially the latter part, have been large. These have brought fresh orders to the contract market, have given the shorts who had become over-confident and over sold a busy time in covering their sales, and have in a degree reassured the few holders who have kept their courage under trying circumstances. It must be said that there is a lull in speculation. The activity has been confined mainly to local operators, but the steadiness, if maintained, seems probable if external influences are at all encouraging, will bring the trade in general to take a more roseate view of the future and lead to an investing demand which will be at a continually higher level if precedents are at all valuable as guides."

THE LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the members of the Lord Harris Memorial Fund Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham Buildings, to consider the proposal brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, at their last meeting, "that the memorial take the form of a building or buildings for the purposes of primary education and named after Lord Harris, and a life-size portrait in oils of his Lordship. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell, chairman of the committee, Mr. A. F. Beaufort was called to the chair. There were also present the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Khan Bahadhur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. R. D. Settna, F. R. Vicaji, M. J. Talyarkhan, Framroz R. Joshi, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mahomed Husein Hakim, Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Rahimtulla Khairaj, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Ghellabhoy Haridas, Damodardas Tapidas, J. M. Framji Patel, N. D. Jussawalla, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Hormusji M. Chichgar.

The chairman said that they were all aware of the object of the meeting. On the last occasion it was hoped that the meeting would be very largely attended. He was glad to see so many members present that evening, and he thought that in the monsoon they could hardly expect a larger meeting. They all knew of the proposals submitted by the chairman and secretaries of the committee, and it would be now for them to decide the form of the memorial. He took this opportunity to say that although correspondence had appeared in the papers to the effect that the members were not given due notice, the fault was not that of the secretaries but of the post office as post-cards were sent to all the members.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia then said that in addition to the proposal, which he had submitted for their consideration, there were two further applications received by the secretaries. One was from Sholapur asking for a help of Rs. 6,000 for a gymnasium and a reading room. He did not know whether they were prepared to consider that proposal, but he was bound to place it before them. The other proposal was from a society at Poona, called the "Poona Night Club," which had for its object the spread of vernacular literature.

Mr. Wadia's proposition about the building or buildings for the purpose of primary education, in Bombay, was then put to the vote and carried.

The chairman said that there was another proposition, which ran as follows:—"That the chairman and secretaries be authorised to carry out the resolution on condition that the Government of Bombay agreed to provide a sum equal to that given by this committee towards a building or buildings for primary education." The chairman remarked that this proposition was framed with a view to double their fund in order to make more successful the laudable object they had in view. The proposition was mingled with the first, which they had already passed.

Mr. Dharamsey pointed out that it was useless to ask the Government to provide an equal sum as under the grant-in-aid rules, the Government could not contribute more than one-third of the amount contributed by private enterprise. If they approached Government they would get something between Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 12,000. It was hopeless to ask Government to contribute more, unless they approached it through the Corporation. Under the rules if the amount contributed by private individual was Rs. 5,000 Government contributed an equal sum, but if it was over that amount they contributed only one-third. If they approached the Joint Schools' Committee to induce the Corporation to contribute half the sum, then the Government would also grant a sum equal to that given by the Corporation. He felt that if the Joint Committee moved the Corporation in the matter, the latter body would make a representation to the Government to contribute their moiety. He moved that the words "on condition" be left out, and the proposition to be read as follows : "That the chairman and the secretaries be authorised to carry out the resolution, and be requested to secure the co-operation of the Joint Schools' Committee with a view to obtain assistance from the Corporation and the Government."

Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia said that they were doomed to disappointment if they went to the Corporation ; which body had never shown itself in sympathy with the late Governor. He was in touch with the Corporation, and he was a member of the Joint Schools' Committee, and he was sure that their proposal would not be acceptable to the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee also was of opinion that it would be impossible for them to secure the assistance from the Corporation. If they failed to receive assistance from the Corporation the first proposition would also be nugatory.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla said that if they wanted to carry out the first proposition, it was necessary to enlist the sympathy of the Corporation through the Joint Schools' Committee.

After some further discussion Mr. Dharamsey said that there was a feeling in the meeting that the appeal to the Corporation would result only in disappointment, but he asked them not to despair. There was a probability that the Corporation might look on their propssal with favour ; although he had never assured them of it. There was also a probability that they might be disappointed, but if the members of the Corporation, who were members of the committee, prevailed upon their friends to support the proposition, there was a fair chance of success. He was, however, willing to amend his proposition and make it read as follows : "That the chairman and the secretaries be authorized to carry out this resolution ,and that they may be requested to secure the co-operation of the Joint Schools' Committee with a view to secure further pecuniary assistance in such a manner as they may think fit.

At the suggestion of Mr. F. R. Vicaji the word "first" was substituted for "this" in the resolution.

The motion was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL F. KILGOUR, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

COLONEL T. G. CRAWLEY is directed to proceed home on vacating his appointment on the District Staff.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. A. TURNBULL, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Captain R. Pringle, Quartermaster Deolali Depot, from 6th to 31st August.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANTHONIS has been ordered to Cheerat for medical charge of the British General Hospital.

LIEUTENANT A. G. BREMNER, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Indian Submarine Mining Company to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Bengal Command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. TURNER, Military Works Department, is transferred from the Madras to the Bengal Command ; and Lieutenant H. A. Cameron from the Bengal to the Bombay Command.

CAPTAIN T. LONGRIDGE and Lieutenant T. P. Johnson, Bedfordshire Regiment ; and Lieutenant A. H. G. Thomson, 39th Punjab Infantry, passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on the 1st instant.

IT is decided that officers examined in India in "tactical fitness for command," but who are unfavourably reported on by the Board, may present themselves again for examination during the following drill season.

LIEUTENANT K. E. NANGLE, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the furlough, which will be hereafter granted to him by the Government.

IT has been decided that, pending the preparation of a suitable text-book to replace the Bagh-o-Bahar for the Hindustani examinations, the story of the second Darwesh and of King Azad Bakht will be used for the Lower Standard examination, and the whole of the Bagh-o-Bahar for the Higher Standard.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—1st Dorsetshire Regiment.—Lieutenant C. S. H. Waymouth, to be Acting Paymaster. 1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. A. K. Johnson, to be Permanent Squadron Officer. 1st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. E. Hitching, to be Quartermaster. 20th Punjab Infantry.—Major W. C. Faithful and Captain W. Giles, from 21st Punjab Infantry to be Officiating Commandant and Officiating Wing Commander, respectively. 24th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant A. G. Crawford, to be Permanent Wing Officer.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE.

THE third fixture of the Loyal North Lancashire team on tour in Bombay was played yesterday, on the Gymkhana ground. The Visitors winning the toss decided to take advantage of the wicket, which was not at all "batsman's wicket," but there was every chance of its getting worse as the weaths looked very threatening. The Gymkhana XI. entrusted the attack to Hair and Anderson, both being nearly unplayable in the beginning. Greig, one of the recognised surest bats in the Presidency, opened the venture, Bowen being his partner. The "grand little Lieutenant" did not come out so well as he usually does, for before a single was put up to his credit he was put out by the third ball. Immediately after the dismissal of their captain a rot set in among the Visitors, which they could not shake off. Hair and Anderson continued their destructive operations, and looked as if the whole of the Lancashire men would be disposed of under twenty. This looked more probable when the telegraph board indicated 17-9-0. The fears, however, were removed when Hair was pulled to the square for 3 by Mudge. The next ball from Hair clean-bowled Hardesty, and the career of the Visitors was cut short, the total on their side being 20. The fielding of the home team was faultless. Every chance that was offered off the bat was accepted, and there was no cause for the bowlers to complain, for they were greatly encouraged by the splendid way in which they were backed up. Nugent's performance behind the sticks was splendid. He was given no chance to stump, but he allowed not a single bye off either bowler.

At half-past 12 o'clock the home team opened their venture, Carnegy and Nugent facing the attack from Bowen and Greig. The former succeeded in dismissing Nugent before he put up 2, the batsman driving straight into the bowler's hands. Ten more runs having been scored the same bowler succeeded in tempting Pinney who skied him, and was very smartly held by Browne. Barton was a little too lucky. He drove Greig straight on, and the latter was too short to take him, he jumped several inches high in the air, but only to just manage to touch the ball. The same batsman gave a second chance comparatively a very easy one, but Greig bungled it in the slips. The Visitors' fielding was admirable, and the bowlers worked so steadily that after an hour's stay at the wickets, Carnegy and Barton had only brought up the total from 12 to 32. Carnegy was at last clean-bowled by Greig, his contribution was 20, secured off a straight and reliable bat without any fluke. It was just time for lunch when Haydon was caught off Bowen (33-4-1). After lunch rain interfered, and the match could not be continued.

The following are the scores and analysis :—

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE.

1st Innings.

J G Greig, c Iremonger, b Hair	1
H E Browne, b Anderson	1
F J Bowen, c Anderson, b Hair	0
Pte Keenan, c Haydon, b Anderson	4
T H O'Brien, c Carnegy, b Hair	5
Capt Knight, c Barton, b Anderson	0
Pte Brooker, c Pinney, b Hair	4
F W Woodward, c Addison, b Anderson	0
Colr-Sjt Mudge, not out	3
Pte Winters, c Barton, b Anderson	0
Lce-Corpl Hardesty, b Hair	1
Extra	1
Total	20

BOWLING ANALASIS.

1st Innings.

	B	R	M	W
Anderson	45	9	2	5
Hair	41	10	2	5

* Bowled one no-ball.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut Nugent, c and b Bowen	2
Capt Carnegy, b Greig	20
Capt Pinney, c Browne, b Bowen	3
Lieut Barton, not out	3
Haydon, c Browne, b Bowen	1
Extras	3
Total	32

THE GIRL MURDERESS' FIRE-FLY AND THE DAIMON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the Dadar meeting, held on Saturday last, for the purpose of sending a petition to Government praying for a commutation of sentence of the girl Aminava, Mr. Dhuvala, the solicitor, who is also a member of the Corporation, in his speech, stated that the girl was carrying a child. I did not at the time of reading the report understand the significance of the expression, but I am since informed from another source that the girl is enciente. Now the law in England is that when a woman is in such a condition it necessarily follows that the presiding judge, when the fact is brought to his notice, after the verdict of wilful murder is given, passes the lesser sentence of transportation for life. A moment's consideration shows that this is simply a dictate of ordinary humanity or humane dealing, for the law has no right to involve the unborn child in the punishment for the crime of its mother, and if the child is allowed to be born it needs all the mother's care and attention to feed the babe and keep it alive. It is therefore impossible in such a case, to inflict the extreme punishment of death by hanging, I have no doubt that the law in India follows English law in this respect. My reason for writing this letter is to point out not merely this extenuating circumstances but also to call your readers' attention to the curious things done by females when in this interesting condition. I suppose a sort of insanity comes over women at such times, which impels them to do things which they would never think of doing in their normal state. I heard some time ago of a lady who then developed an inordinate passion for ice, of another who would chew the cedar wood of lead pencils, of another who felt a craving for chewing soda-water tumblers, but had sufficient good sense not to give way to the feeling. It is a common practice for the women in some communities in this country, at such times regularly to eat a kind of flaky blue clay, which is sold in the bazaar in lumps measuring the size of one's nail, and which when ground up into a pulp with water in a "chakra" or hand flour mill, makes a very fair substitute for English fire clay, in mill furnaces i.e., it will not fuse except under a powerful heat. In texture it is much the same as the French chalk used by tailors for marking in cutting up their cloth. I have read somewhere, I think in Humboldt's "Nature" that some South American Indian women make a practice of eating clay at all times, but I should think that they have more good sense, as the digestive and assimilative power of clay, which is delicate of alumina, must be almost or entirely nil. But who knows ? It may be just as good for that matter as common salt, which is only chloride of sodium ! I suspect salt passes out of the system in large proportion in the same condition as it enters it, for it is a permanent chemical, unaffected by the strongest acids at ordinary temperatures, and only breaks up when put into a fire. I remember the late Mr. Forjett in London when he must have been eighty years of age, telling me that for years he had eaten no salt with his food, and took care that the cook put none in.

We know how exceedingly rarely it is that young girls murder children for the sake of their ornaments. I do not remember before to have heard of such a case, though no doubt they occasionally occur. Is it possible that in this instance she suffered the insanity to which I have referred to take possession of her, and weakly refusing to exercise her will-power in determining to refuse to do what is wrong, suffered the evil spirit to take possession of her ? The Bible, especially the Gospels, are full of this kind of demoniacal possession. They are evidently evil spirits, spelt in the Greek as "daimon." And yet curiously the "daimon" of Socrates was of an altogether good and beneficient character. Socrates averred that it was in constant communication with him. If so this "daimon" or good spirit was probably the author or prompter of that wonderful discourse on the immortality of the soul."—Yours, &c.,

DAVID GOSTLING.

THE sepoy wounded by the police in the Vizianagram riot has petitioned the Sessions Judge, through the Commanding Officer of the 11th Madras Infantry, stating that the police inspector fired the shot that hit him, that the two constables tried and acquitted were innocent, and that there was no ground whatever for the police to exercise the right of private defence. The petitioner asks what was the inspector's object in marching his men to the station after having wired that the sepoys were causing a disturbance ; why the police were armed, and ammunitioned ; why the inspector thought he could suppress with a handful of men a riot wherein sepoys were concerned ; and what advantage accrued by the police going to the station. Petitioner infers that the inspector premeditated the attack, owing to ill-feeling against the Subadar-Major. He remarks that it was strange that the sepoys did not use their side arms, or disarm the police, both of which they might easily have done. He states that the inspector was the real offender, and prays that the Sessions Judge will allow petitioner's witnesses to be examined.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING BY A MISSIONARY LADY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Miss Florence Sterling, of the Mazagon Mission, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to show cause against a notice, issued against her, at the instance of Janka Amtoo, a labourer, residing in Fort, why a summons should not be issued against her on a charge of kidnapping his daughter, named Jankee, a minor, and wrongfully detaining her. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared on behalf of Miss Sterling, while the complainant appeared in person.

Mr. Acworth, in showing cause, denied that his client removed the child from its lawful guardianship, and stated that she took away the child in good faith, believing that it was without parents or any guardian, and before going any further, it was absolutely necessary for the complainant to show clearly to the court that the child was removed from its lawful guardianship, or that he was the lawful guardian of the child. On very many occasions complainant, who now came forward to claim the child as its father, had stated that he was not the father, but the uncle of the child. Mr. Acworth said that in the month of April last his client was shopping outside the Crawford Markets, when a small child, terribly emaciated, miserably clad, and suffering from starvation, came up begging to her. Miss Sterling's attention was at once attracted to the child, and while making enquiry amongst a crowd of people as to the parents or guardians of the child, she observed a woman, and asked her whether that child belonged to her. The woman replied that the child was not hers and that Miss Sterling might take it away if she liked. Miss Sterling then took the child and the woman to Superintendent Grennan, with the view of the woman being charged before a magistrate, with cruelty to the child. The woman, who was the wife of complainant, was eventually summoned before the magistrate, and the child was sent to the Byculla Police Office, to be taken care of, until the charge against the woman was heard. The woman distinctly stated at the Byculla Office that the child had no parents, and that its only relation was some man, who lived at Chikalwady, and who claimed to be its uncle. Miss Sterling was willing to procure conviction against the woman for cruelty towards the child, and the magistrate after hearing the case, warned and discharged the woman. Complainant then came forward and claimed to be the uncle of the child. Nothing further was heard about this matter till the 6th of June last when Miss Sterling was again shopping at the Crawford Markets. She went inside the markets, when her attention was again drawn to the same child, who went begging to her. Miss Sterling took hold of the child's hands, and was carrying it away with the object of taking care of it, when another elder child, who was discovered, to be the true daughter of the woman, came up, and catching hold of the younger child, tried to draw her away from Miss Sterling. This was inside the markets near the place, where vegetables were sold, and if the complainant's wife was at the time inside the market buying vegetables, as had been stated in the information, she should have come forward at once. A crowd of people had also collected, and Miss Sterling, who had been but a short time in India, explained to them that she did not want to do any harm to the children, but wanted to carry them with her, to be taken care of. The younger child was still in a terrible state of emaciation and starvation. Miss Sterling then took both the children to Superintendent Grennan, who after hearing the circumstances, advised her to go before a magistrate. Miss Sterling then went to Superintendent Crummey, who gave her the same advice. She thereupon went to Mr. Webb, the Third Presidency magistrate, and explained to him the whole circumstances of the case. The magistrate said that if the children were without any parents or guardians to take care of them, he had no objection to her taking them with her with the view of taking care of them. Two days after Miss Sterling took the children away, the elder girl, who was well fed, well clothed with wristlets on her hands, cried to go to her mother, and Miss Sterling, believing that she was the real daughter of complainant's wife, took the child to her, when the woman claimed the other child too. Miss Sterling declined to deliver up the other child stating that she did not believe the woman had any right with regard to it. On the 2nd of July Mr. Bomonji Mehta wrote a letter to Miss Sterling, claiming the child on behalf of his client, who was said to be the father. Miss Sterling wrote in reply that she was not satisfied that complainant was the father and lawful guardian of the child. Another letter, dated the 5th July, was written by complainant to Miss Sterling, in which he still adhered to the statement that the child was his daughter. Miss Sterling, however, declined to deliver up the child without a proper proof of guardianship. Then apparently nothing was done for about three weeks, at the expiry of which period, a petition was presented to Mr. Goll, Deputy Commissioner, who after investigating the matter, declined to have any thing to do with the case. Then came the present application before the court, on the 24th of July. Mr. Acworth commented on the information, which he said was totally untrue. The complainants' wife had more than one occasion denied that she was the mother of the child Jankee.

The magistrate rem

to a pulp. Three or four pieces of bullet then passed through the lungs. The nickel casing much jagged was found against the opposite shoulder bone. The lead of the point and body of the bullet spread in minute pieces all over the chest cavity. Death instantaneous.

7. Ditto, ditto as in 6, at a small sheep. Hit immediately behind shoulder, broke foremost ribs on each side, and passed through lungs and body. Death instantaneous.

8. Service bullet, 30 yards, at a mule. Bullet hit close behind elbow, passed through one side of front rib, which was slightly splintered, then through lungs, fracturing half a rib on opposite side and out. The exit hole in skin was half an inch in diameter. A portion of lung was driven, most likely by a piece of fractured bone, through the exit hole. The mule staggered about after the shot, and would have quickly died. A second shot with Government ammunition was, however, fired at close quarters to put it out of pain. The bullet hit in centre of skull, making a hole the size only of its diameter. It broke up the bones and tissue inside, and then passed out at back of jaw, making only a small hole.

STORMY MEETING AT SURAT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Perhaps you and your readers will be interested to know what took place at a meeting, in Surat, on the 28th last, a meeting that was one of the stormiest ever seen. But before I proceed direct to narration I shall have to take you into what may now be fittingly called ancient history. It is well known that when the Northern Division Elections came on, not one of the eleven Municipal delegates from Surat voted for Mr. Setalwad. If there was any place in which the feeling against Mr. Setalwad was the strongest, that place was Surat. The Surat people have never thought much of Mr. Setalwad as a Councillor. This fact, of course, sat heavily on the stomachs of Mr. Setalwad's friends and admirers. When Mr. Setalwad came out successful from the Election contest a movement was set on foot here to accord Mr. Setalwad a public reception. It is hardly necessary for me to say that this movement was directed by the most fervent admirers of Mr. Setalwad. It was proposed to convene a public meeting to resolve on a public congratulation to the hon. gentleman. A subscription was opened and a list (which bore no signature) was sent round. But those who took the lead in this could not overlook the fact that with the intelligent portion of the Surat people, Mr. Setalwad was no favourite. So advantage was taken of Mr. Badrudin Tyebji's appointment to a Puisne Judgeship in the High Court to associate his name with Mr. Setalwad's. Accordingly hand bills and cards of invitation were issued (on the day fixed for the meeting) under the signatures of eight gentlemen, none of whom are the recognised heads of any community, except the *Naggar Sheth*, Mr. Geolabhai (who by-the-bye is a minor). Of course, these gentlemen, as you will see, were but screens behind which stood the real movers. What representations must have been made to these gentlemen to obtain their signatures I do not know, but you will see that they must have been of a strange character from what followed.

This meeting was, of course, intended to throw discredit on the Municipality, which elected eleven delegates, none of whom favoured Mr. Setalwad. It was thought that the effect of Mr. Badrudin's name would be to disarm all opposition. There were not, and indeed could not be, two opinions regarding Mr. Badrudin's fitness for the proposed congratulations. But it was all different with regard to Mr. Setalwad. Those who were against Mr. Setalwad could not possibly sit and see anything done for Mr. Setalwad in the name of the public. Naturally, some of them attended the meeting. But before the hour of the meeting some of the gentlemen who had called the meeting were disillusionized. They threatened (in writing) to sever all connection with the meeting if an arrangement, which was ultimately carried out, was not agreed to by others. I spare you the details of what brought these gentlemen to this. That arrangement was that the meeting should be dissolved without doing any business. Well the meeting assembled. Among Mr. Setalwad's supporters were to be found two or three pleaders, two or three Municipal Commissioners, some three doctors, one Mahomedan, no gentlemen of note and position, and a score of school-boys imported or come of themselves. Among those present there were also present some twenty or twenty-five Bohra gentlemen. The hall in which the meeting was held can not contain more than two hundred men; and on that day it was certainly not filled to overflowing.

The time fixed was 5 p.m; that hour passed, and yet not one of the gentlemen who had called the meeting was present. A gentleman stood up and wanted to know whether this was intended as an insult to those assembled or to those in whose honour the meeting was convened. What followed you can easily imagine "a babel of voices;" these words describe everything. In the midst of the cries, groans, hisses, cheers, and the general hubbub, two of the gentlemen at whose request all had assembled, viz., Mr. Lalcaca and Mr. Jagannath, entered the hall. I may repeat here that there was no one in the meeting who took exception to the proposal regarding Mr. Badrudin. But Mr. Setalwad's name was sufficient to set many on fire.

Mr. Jagannath was unanimously voted to the chair, and after some remarks, he apologised to those who had assembled, and dissolved the meeting on behalf of those who had called it. That being done these gentlemen immediately went away. This was a thunderclap on Mr. Setalwad's friends. There was confusion indescribable. What Mr. Setalwad's friends said, I leave unrecorded. What followed in the shape of disturbance had also better been left untold; happily, the police inspector and his men were present throughout. When the conveners of the meeting left after the president having dissolved the meeting on behalf of the conveners of it, those who had come to oppose the proposal with regard to Mr. Setalwad also left. Some of Mr. Setalwad's admirers also went away realising that nothing was to be done. Almost all the Bohra gentlemen also left the place in spite of all efforts to detain them. But some of Mr. Setalwad's staunch friends chose to stay. I hear that they afterwards voted themselves a meeting, representing the people of Surat and passed resolutions. A committee was appointed to settle details; but two gentlemen, Mr. Narbheram of Surat and Mr. Kuverji of Rander, refused to serve on it as they would not acknowledge that assemblage to be a regular meeting. I doubt very much whether Mr. Badrudin Tyebji and Mr. Setalwad will care to accept honour from a meeting like this.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31th July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	30	7	20 p.m.	19	13
Teheran	31	2	38 p.m.	...	12
Suez	31	2	45 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 31th July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	2
" Karachi	...	18	...	1
" Madras	...	32	...	1

THE Delagoa Bay Railway to Pretoria was officially opened, on July 8, with much ceremony. Sir Hercules Robinson, at a banquet in celebration of the opening of the railway, said that Great Britain had but one desire—namely, that the Transvaal should employ the powers conferred upon it to work its wealth in the manner which would best conduce to the welfare and happiness of all classes of its inhabitants, and President Kruger, in reply, admitted that his previous suspicions of the attitude of England towards his country were unfounded.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL GERARD, on arrival at Bozai Gumbaz, three marches east of Sarbad, was met by a Russian officer who accompanied him on his march to Lake Victoria. All was well with the British party. The Amir's representative had not appeared on the scene.

LARGE numbers of elephants are reported in the Yeu sub-division of the Shwebo districts. The Deputy Commissioner is asking for proposals for kheddah operations there. Liberal terms will be granted.

DURING a dacoity committed on Friday at Yakain, a village 10 miles from Rangoon, a boat in which were two Chinamen and five boatmen was boarded by seven armed Burmans and Rs. 1,250 were taken. One Chinaman resisted and was badly wounded. The dacoits gotclear off.

THE trial of Private Thomas Stewart, of the Highland Light Infantry, who shot his comrade recently at Fyzabad, opened in the Allahabad High Court on Monday.

MR. WILKINS, who has been appointed acting Sub-Judge of Ootacamund, took charge of his appointment on Saturday. It would appear that the Chief Justice nominated a native gentleman, one of the West Coast Munsiffs, for the place, but the nomination was vetoed by the Madras Government on the ground that it was necessary to have a European, as the Sub-Judge of Ootacamud is also required to be a Justice of the Peace.

THE entries for the Durand Football Tournament in September have not yet been made; but it is hoped the following regiments will send teams to compete with the Highland Light Infantry, who will secure the trophy for all time if they win this season: the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the West Surrey Regiment, the Somersetshire Light Infantry, the Devonshire Regiment, the Cameronians, the Rifle Brigade, and the Shropshire Light Infantry. Three local teams in Simla may also compete. Entries close on August 21st.

THE British Resident in Mysore has been requested by the Mysore Government to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to raise the pension to be granted to Mr. Ricketts, Inspector-General of Forests and Excise Commissioner in Mysore, in addition to the British pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum, from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,400, from the date of his retirement from the Mysore Service.

INFORMATION has been just received by the *Cochin Argus* of a tragedy in real life that surpasses the imagination of the novelist. It would appear that a Brahmin travelling between Chittur and Nemara was belated in the road and asked for shelter for the night at a house where he was received by two Nair women. He entrusted to the elder sister a thousand rupees for safe keeping. This roused her cupidity and induced her to propose to her younger sister to make away with their unsuspecting guest and pocket the money. The latter, however, stoutly refused to take part in the crime. Later in the night the husband of the elder woman arrived on the scene when he readily fell in with the proposal of his wife. In the meanwhile the younger woman determined to avert the murder, roused her unsuspecting guest who was sleeping in a verandah, warned him of his danger, and locked him up in a *cullum* attached to the house. The brother of the two women returned towards midnight, and fatigued with his journey seeing the house shut, quietly lay down and slept on the mat vacated by the Brahmin. Soon after the would-be murderers, utterly unconscious of the change made in the occupant of the mat, settled the sleeper with one blow of the rice-pounder, and buried the corpse in the dark without knowing of their fatal mistake, and effaced all the traces of the blood that was spilt and retired to their guilty repose. In the morning the Brahmin was released by his fair rescuer, and words cannot describe the surprise and horror that overcame the murderers when their supposed victim appeared before them and demanded the money. Dumb with horror the money was restored to the Brahmin who gave information to the police of his intended murder. While police enquiry was in progress it transpired that the brother of these women had mysteriously disappeared. The police accordingly made a vigorous search and unearthed the corpse of the deceased and found some traces of bloodstain at the door-step which had not been wholly removed. The police have accordingly arrested the culprits and the matter is under police investigation. To conclude the interest of the narrative we have only to add that these revelations have impressed the Brahmin with a due sense of the extent of the danger he had escapped and the magnitude of the service rendered to him by his rescuer. He, therefore, made her a present of the thousand rupees which was the original incentive to crime on the part of the murderers.

MR. ARTHUR ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS, Solicitor, of the firm of Carruthers and Co., died in Calcutta on Saturday in his 74th year. He arrived in India in 1845 and was admitted as a solicitor at Madras. He arrived in Calcutta in 1848 and became clerk to James Colville. He soon afterwards started business on his own account, and has since been a well-known Solicitor here.

A PARIS correspondent says: It is unfortunate that the Duc d'Orleans allowed the nature of his dole to the French hospital in London to get into the papers. He ordered the fragments that remained after his sister's wedding breakfast to be gathered up, and the three baskets that they filled to be sent to the patients there. The French do not value alms of this sort, and, when they make them, do so to the Little Sisters of the Poor, who know nothing of the papers. They would have thought well of the closest economy in the preparations for the feast in order to send a money donation to the hospital. The Duc d'Orleans is a good deal chaffed by the papers for suffering the three basketfuls of broken meat to be spoken of as an evidence of Royal kindness to the poor.

AT the coming Century Exhibition in Paris there will, a Paris correspondent says, be a pair of cables connecting platforms of the Eiffel Tower and turrets of the Trocadero. One end of each cable will be on a lower level than the other, and the ends of both will be connected by a rack railway. The train plying on this rack will be so arranged that it can be slipped on to the highest end of one of the cables, and by the force of gravitation be carried over to the lower end. The mechanism will be similar to that in English shops for passing change backwards and forwards from the counter to the cashier's desk.

A ROMANTIC tragedy is reported from Northam, W. F. Kadow, a tobacconist and hairdresser, residing at Northam, Australia, after attending a ball the other night, went to a schoolhouse four miles away, entered the building through a window and blew his brains out. The body was discovered by the children when they came to school in the morning, the brains being scattered about the floor and a six-chambered revolver lying near. Kadow was twenty-six years of age, and it is believed he had a quarrel at the ball with his sweetheart.

A LAMENTABLE demonstration has occurred at Tula. A young lady parachutist named Olga Bobrovska was announced to make a descent from a balloon on the Kremlin Square. An immense crowd had assembled to witness a performance never before seen in that city. At the last moment some accident occurred to the attachments of the parachute, and the balloon ascended without the aeronaut. With a savage yell the exasperated crowd broke into the ring, raving like wild beasts for vengeance upon the parachutist, who, had she fallen into their hands, would undoubtedly have been mangled to death. It was only by the combined and most strenuous efforts of the police and gendarmerie that the fainting and terrified girl was rescued from their clutches. The mob then proceeded to destroy pavilions, stands, chairs, and benches and completed the wreck of the handsome square by tearing down every tree and shrub with which it was ornamentally enclosed. A number of people were seriously injured in this disgraceful melee.

A WELL-KNOWN inmate of the Hotel des Invalides in Paris has just passed away. The name of the old pensioner was Joseph Schmidt, and he was 82 years of age. According to all accounts he greatly distinguished himself in the Crimean campaign. At Balaclava he was corporal-trumpeter in the 54th line regiment. Being stationed in the advanced posts, he had strict orders not to sound his bugle, but seeing the Russians silently approaching the French ranks, he disobeyed his instructions and gave warning of the approach of the enemy. After the engagement, his commanding officer threatened to have him shot for disobedience, but the culprit gloried in the offence. "Shoot me, if you like," he said, "but I am sure of having done my duty." At the taking of the Malakoff he was wounded in the face by a piece of shell, in the arm by a bayonet, and in one leg by a bullet. A few years ago he received the unusual distinction, for a poor retired soldier, of the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The distinction was received without any mock modesty. "I have earned it," said Schmidt (literally, "I have not stolen it"). The funeral of the veteran was made the occasion of an impressive military ceremonial.

ONE of the phrenological experts in Ludgate-circus (writes a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*) now shows in his window a head of the new Secretary of State for the Colonies. Beneath the bumps is this interpretation of them:—"Mr. Chamberlain is now the man of the hour. He is master of the political situation. What he may do with it remains to be seen. We confess that we do not expect him to do much. He has abilities and he is a politician, but politics are getting out of date. It is only the man of strong conviction, of definite ideals, and unwavering perseverance who can hope to do much to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Chamberlain's head is not large. But it is so proportioned that none of it goes to waste; its owner will get all he can out of it. It indicates powerful ambition, great in its extent, little in its essence. His weakness—it is the weakness of many talented men—is a lack of mental 'perspective,' a tendency to pay undue attention to lesser things. He cannot identify himself with a movement. The movement must be identified with him. He will probably be recorded in history as one of the most talented men of his day and no more."

THE Engineer of the Emperor William Canal states that the regulation permitting only ships of four and-a-half metres draught or less to pass through will remain valid only for a short time, and that, as soon as the necessary dredging operations are at an end, the canal will be open to all ships of eight metres draught or less. More than seventy vessels went through on July 4. A number of new lines of steamers have been or are being established between the German ports of the Baltic and those of the North Sea.

M. CLEMENCEAU, in *Justice*, gives a very unfavourable account of the condition of the French Navy. The cruisers, he says, are deficient in speed and inadequately armed, and France is without fortified coaling stations or graving docks, particularly in the Indian Ocean. He complains that, owing to the mismanagement of those charged with increasing the naval power of France, they were now forced to rely on the goodwill of the English in the course of the Madagascar Expedition, "which is manifestly disagreeable to Great Britain."

In 1880, when Mr. Gladstone was in the height of his glory, and was followed about the country by a nimble squadron of ninety reporters, the great Liberal leader was announced to speak in an immense temporary wooden structure at West Calder. The Central News people had arranged for a special train to run from Edinburgh to West Calder and back again, in order to convey the reporter and his eight columns or so of copy in hot haste to the telegraph office. "I'll run the enjun richt oop to the hall," remarked the local station-master confidentially to the Central News man, "and the driver shall whustle and whustle till ye come out." This plan was faithfully carried out, with the result that Mr. Gladstone was startled and disconcerted in the middle of a fine burst of eloquence by the piercing and sustained shriek of a locomotive, apparently at very close quarters. Loud cries of "Shame!" arose, but the deafening sound did not cease until the reporter rushed out and waved his copy triumphantly. The funniest part of the whole affair, though, was that next morning the indignant Liberal papers appeared with aggressive head-lines telling of "Scandalous Tory Tactics."

IN the Court of Appeal, on July 5, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Kay, and Lord Justice A. L. Smith dismissed the appeal "in re Saunders—ex Parte Trustee." This was an appeal from the decision of the Divisional Court, and referred to the pensions of the bankrupt, a retired Major-General of the Indian Army. The County-court Judge at Wandsworth made an order directing payment to the trustee in bankruptcy of £50 a year out of this pension. The Divisional Court held that though there was jurisdiction to make the order it would defeat the object of the Indian Legislature, and therefore such an order ought not to be made. They therefore set aside the order. The Official Receiver, as the trustee, by leave appealed with the result stated. It appeared that the total liabilities of the bankrupt only amounted to £400, the larger part being due to an unsuccessful action he had brought, he having sued the wrong person.

WHAT are the legal powers of an office-boy? Is he at liberty to order directories "on his own" and oblige his employers to pay therefor by affixing to his order the rubber-stamp of the firm? Apropos of a decision by Mr. Commissioner Kerr in the negative, the *Globe* recalls a story of an office-boy employed by a firm in the Levantine trade who was one day given a Smyrna letter to post. By accident it had been left open, and the precocious youth—remembering that Smyrna was the place where figs came from—added to the letter the postscript, "Please send us some figs." It so happened that when the letter reached Smyrna figs were abnormally plentiful and cheap, and the correspondents of the London firm availed themselves of the vagueness of the order to send off several cargoes of the succulent fruit. Great was the mystification in the City when the bills of lading began to arrive, but inasmuch as there was a good market for the figs at enhanced prices, the consignees accepted them without demur, and the peccant office-boy never suffered anything worse than a reprimand.

NEWS received from Mogador states that about a fortnight ago the Sultan of Morocco's steamer Turkey arrived at Mogador, having on board fifty-eight master tradesmen for Cape Juby, where it is intended to erect a town.

DURING the Fourth of July celebration at Boston, disturbances occurred owing to a quarrel between the members of an anti-Papist society and some Roman Catholic sight-seers. Revolvers were fired, one person being killed and others injured.

THE latest thing in mountain-railway projects comes (we learn from the current number of the *Alpine Journal*) from the Dauphine. A railway is to be made up the Meije! It is to start from La Grave, will be 6¼ miles long, and entirely underground. The main station will be opposite La Grave. "Hence a funicular railway is to run S. W. in 2¼ miles to the beautiful little lake of Puy Vachier, on the shores of which will stand the first station. The line will there bend S. E., and another tunnel of 2¼ miles will pierce through the Peyron d' Amont and a bit of the ridge of the Rateau in order to gain the Breche de la Meije, where will be the second station, also in the open, and supplemented by a very superior kind of 'Refuge.' From this point the third and last section of the great tunnel will pierce the Meije itself, making a zigzag to the east towards the Pic Central, then turning north, and finally west, and ending in an underground station. This third station is to be sixty or seventy feet in vertical height below the summit of the Grand Pic, and a lift will work from the end of the tunnel to the entrance-hall of the Hotel Observatoire, which will crown the highest point." Among the objects of the projection is to provide an establishment for the cure of phthisis! The *Alpine Journal* "can scarcely take this precious scheme seriously." But at one time few took the Jungfrau scheme seriously either, which, however, is now no laughing matter.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. DEVJEE GOVINDJEE.

THIS was a reference by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom the prisoner was tried on a charge of murder. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Mr. McCorkell, disagreeing with the verdict, referred the case for the orders of the High Court. Mr. Hormusjee C. Coyajee appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering his judgment, said: The jury by unanimous verdict acquitted the prisoner of murder, the only charge against him. The Sessions Judge considered this verdict to be clearly perverse, and, therefore, submitted the case for the disposal of the High Court under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Before dealing with the facts as a jury we have as judges to make some remarks on procedure. The jury were not bound to find a simple verdict of guilty. They might have found a special verdict, a string of facts, as in Reg. vs. Dudley, L. R. 14, Q. B. D. 273, to which the judge applies the law. The option is theirs, not his. This is clearly laid down in Queen-Empress vs. Dada Ana, I. L. R. 15th Bombay, 452, and again in Imperatrix vs. Abdul Razak, a case from the Consular Court, at Mombasa in Africa, confirmation case 18 of 1894. The verdict first returned was "guilty of murder under grave and sudden provocation." This was in terms a verdict of murder under the Indian Penal Code, as the provocation does not reduce the offence to culpable homicide unless it destroys the power of self-control, a fact which this verdict did not find. If a man acting in cold blood slays the man who has given him grave and sudden provocation, the homicide is murder. The verdict does not affirm either that the person provoking was the person killed. Still as the jury in the second verdict acquitted of murder, it may be supposed that they meant at first that only culpable homicide had been proved. This would have been made clear if the learned judge had questioned them under Section 303. Upon their finding a verdict of culpable homicide, which is punishable more severely where there is an intention to kill than in other cases, it would have been the duty of the judge to ascertain from the jury if there was in their judgment such an intention. Killing by criminal negligence or gross want of skill is different in its quality from killing with intention to kill, caused by grave provocation, suddenly given by the person who is killed. See Criminal Ruling 93 of the 27th November, 1890, on Section 304 of the Penal Code. The learned judge also appears to have told the jury that their duty after considering the question of provocation was only to acquit or convict of the charge of murder. This direction was wrong. The present is a case falling within Section 233 of the Procedure Code which says:—"When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence, although he is not charged with it." If the jury found as a fact that the person killed had given grave and sudden provocation so as to deprive the prisoner of the power of self-control, they as the judges of the facts had a right, where the only charge was murder, to find a verdict of culpable homicide. Before approaching the merits I refer again to Dada Ana's case and to Queen-Empress vs. Mania, I. L. R., 10 Bombay, 497, as shewing the settled practice of this court not to interfere with the verdict of a jury unless it is shewn to be clearly and manifestly wrong. These are the words in Queen-Empress vs. Mania, which Sargent, C. J., adopted in Dada Ana's case. I sat in both, and it is well known that in my opinion in which Mr. Justice Ranade has in many cases concurred, a verdict, whether correct or not, ought to be considered a proper and not a perverse verdict, if it is one which reasonable men might find. The case ought to come before this court under Section 307 unless the judge disagrees so completely with the jury that he considers it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case. This view is taken in Imperatrix vs. Bhawani, I. L. R., 2 Bombay, 525, by Westropp, C. J. and Melvill, J., was adopted in the Code of 1882. There are many cases where two juries, both composed of reasonable men, unswayed by any prejudice, may take different views, exactly as two judges may differ. One kind of mind more readily believes in testimony, more readily draws inference of intention. Another kind of mind hesitates to believe, pauses and gives the benefit of doubt. Each draws on its experience of life; and thus we find wide differences between judges and juries, between the judge that tries the case and the judges of appeal. In criminal cases such things as confessions, the testimony of accomplices, the possession of stolen property, are weighed differently by different minds. The same occurs in civil cases; e.g., where indiscreet familiarities of a married woman are proved, are they evidence of adultery? A harshly judging set of men might say yes. A more lenient or cautious jury might say no; but if you allowed a new trial in one case you would have to do so in the other. Judge Pedington in Gettin vs. Gettin, 2 S. and T., 393, and so you would never get to finality. Dada Ana's case is a sample where two different Sessions Judges differ from two different juries, and on the reference under section 307 the two judges of the High Court differ, and at length a third judge decides the matter. The judge relied on from report of Gettin vs. Gettin. In the present case the judge and jury were agreed that the prisoner Devji killed his wife Bai Lakshmi who was then eight months with child. The question whether he intended to kill her was not asked, but as the medical witness deposes to fracture of the skull and many cutting and punctured wounds, and that these injuries could not have been self-inflicted, it is open for this court to hold that the prisoner had an intention to kill. The difference between the judge and the jury was, on the question, whether some provocation given by Lakshmi was grave and sudden. The answer in the complete absence of any witnesses has to be gathered from the various statements made by the prisoner to the tribunals. The judge spread them over to the jury and pointed out that in his opinion the provocation alleged by the prisoner was not grave nor sudden; and that whatever it was, he had provoked it himself by misbehaviour with his mother-in-law, which we think cannot be treated in the evidence as an incident forming part of the homicidal transaction, as it belongs to quite a different time and place. I exclude from consideration as evidence some statements made by the prisoner to the police that he was the murderer, as inadmissible under the ruling in Queen-Empress vs. Nana, I. L. R., 14 Bom., 260, as conduct or otherwise. I think the judge rightly states the effect of the evidence to be that some time about 4 p.m., on the 11th May last, Lakshmi was heard crying inside their house, where between 5 and 6 p.m., the prisoner Devji was found by the police alone and in bloody clothes, with her dead body, the front door being locked from the inside. On the 12th May he made a confession that just before the police came he had struck his wife on the head with a pound weight, a knife and a sickle and that he was caught in his bloody clothes after the police had got the door opened, which he had locked from the inside. He said he had given these deadly injuries because he was enraged at some foul abuse Lakshmi gave him at the time. He accounts for the abuse by a long story. He and his wife had paid a visit to Vianagar; he sent his wife home and stayed with her mother. He was taunted with insinuations that he had there misbehaved with the latter. When he got home to Ahmedabad and on some occasion two days before the killing a third person openly taunted him with the same charge and went on doing so for two days—stinging a ribald refrain. Prisoner goes on "I heard it patiently for two days. My wife said that he had been saying this for two days. It was true I said that I would write a letter to her mother. She replied that if a letter were written her mother would be disgraced. My wife began to give me foul abuses, so I was enraged." It is not easy to understand fully what the prisoner means. Under the circumstances the wife had a good right to ask him if the charge was true. Possibly his reply was adding insult to injury, and on his own shewing it enraged the wife. On the 20th May the prisoner made another statement to the magistrate. From that it appears that the wife was at first angry with the man that made the charge. "For about one and-a-half day I persuaded my wife to believe that I had not misbehaved, but she was not satisfied and began to abuse me much. She said that she would either kill herself or kill me. We quarelled much for one and a half day. I then smoked a chillam of ganja. She abused me in the name of my mother and sister and I then slapped her on the face. She then lifted up the hatchet from the ground and struck it on her head. She was striking this on her head and, therefore, I took up an iron weight and struck her with it in the head. She then took up a knife and came to strike me with it. I gave her a push and she fell down on the cot. While she was on the point of death I put water into her mouth." Afterwards on the 24th May the prisoner denied the killing and said he knew nothing about the matter; he had been taking liquor and ganja; and the defence at the trial was similar. It is not impossible that he had smoked ganja. I think the prisoner's two confessions to be on the whole a tolerably true story. But to what do they amount? They shew that the quarrel was not sudden but had been going on for two days at least. The wife's feelings were probably lacerated by the prisoner's misbehaviour: She may very likely have given him some words of abuse and he slapped her face. But even if she did, an unprejudiced jury-man could not call this abuse, which is very common habit, a grave provocation: to kill a wife under such circumstances by the use of deadly weapons is an act out of all proportion to the abusive words. The prisoner probably got angry as he says: but in the absence of proof and of any distinct finding by the jury I will not believe that the power of self-control was lost. There appears to have threatened to kill her but with the patchet, whereupon he says he struck her on the head with the iron weight. Now the Penal Code makes provocation a question of fact more distinctly one from the jury than in England, where judges have modelled the law; and Section 299 of the Procedure Code shows this distinctly; it was for the jury to believe or disbelieve the confessions and to accept or reject any part thereof as true or false. But they have in my opinion gone further, and without any reason treated the usual angry language of a quarrel between husband and wife as grave provocation to the use of deadly weapons. It is not clear whether they found that the power of self-control was lost. If this unanimous verdict of acquittal of murder had been given in Bombay the judge would have been bound to accept it, and no responsibility for it as a judgment on the facts could be cast on him. It is otherwise in the mofussil in cases under Section 307 where the judge has a severer duty. I have given my views sitting as a jury, and now turn to same considerations as a judge. If a verdict like the present were allowed to stand, there would be a precedent in the High Court for acquitting of murder any husband or wife who kills the other with a deadly weapon and then explains that anger was caused by bad language in a domestic quarrel, and that the result was a sudden stop of moral and religious restraint and the fear of the gallows: so that all power of self-control was wrong. This would be contrary to Queen-Empress vs. Sakharami, I. L. R., 14, Bombay 504.

(To be concluded.)

The court found the prisoner guilty of murder and sentenced him to be hanged.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PILGRIM SHIPS' BILL.

THE "Gujerati" remarks:—The Pilgrim Ships' Bill has, as it were, been forced upon the Indian Government by the Secretary of State through the pressure of the International Sanitary Conference held at Paris. As we remarked last week, it is a piece of legislation which is certainly not more urgent than the improvement of the disgraceful sanitary arrangements at Kameran. The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee; but it does not comprise a single representative of the Mahomedan community. The incident shows how important Bills can be easily got through our reformed councils without the co-operation and assistance of the representatives of the people most deeply concerned. It is, however, something that the Indian government has granted nearly three week's time to enable the local Mahomedan community to submit a representation on the subject.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—Our Mahomedan friends cannot complain that the Government of India have treated their representation, with regard to the Pilgrims Traffic Bill, with scant courtesy. They have been allowed time in which to place all the objections they could have to the proposed measure before Government. Let us hope they will avail themselves of this concession, as due to the authorities as it is to the memorialists. And how much more it is to be wished that every bill before Government were passed after careful and impartial consultation of public opinion in the country? But there are bills and bills, we suppose: what are called Government measures, as distinct from measures of legislation promoted by non-officials.

INDIA AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

Says the "Gujerati":—Conservatives have never been conspicuous for effusive sympathy with India, but we hope their ascendancy in England will not accentuate that repressive and retrograde policy which has been discernible everywhere since Lord Dufferin's administration. Some of the best friends of India like Mr. Caine, Mr. Paul and Mr. Dadabhai will not be in the House of Commons to plead her cause. But it is some consolation that Sir William Wedderburn is there. Even amidst obloquy and abuse he has never swerved from the right path. It may be that Mr. Dadabhai, freed from Parliamentary cares and anxieties, will be able to induce many Liberals to take increased interest in India and supply Sir William Wedderburn and others with valuable information on the various questions that might be deemed fit to be brought before the House of Commons.

The "Indian Spectator" observes:—Amid the desert of disappointment caused by the General Election, Sir W. Wedderburn's return will be felt by his Indian friends to be the one oasis. Since news came of Mr. Dadabhai's defeat, there has been a daily straining of the eyes, we believe all over the country, to see what fate awaited this best trusted and most disinterested of India's friends. For an earnest, whole-hearted, all-round reformer of abuse, political and social, there is none in the House, or outside of it, to compare with this sturdy old Radical. He belongs to that class of Anglo-Indians who say—"We owe everything to India, and are prepared to return to her whatever we can."

"A FINANCIAL DISASTER" FOR INDIA.

The "Gujerati" presages "a financial disaster" for "the unhappy" country and remarks:—It is reported that the ameer has sent a number of Umra Khan's followers to India, and that our Government intends supporting these refugees in an asylum. We can not understand the propriety of this steep. Umra Khan is now enjoying the hospitality of the Ameer. The Chitral expedition was undertaken to get at the so-called "fresh-water" and relieve Dr. Robertson. The gallant Surgeon-Major has been rewarded and made a K.C.S.I. for his meddlesomeness and for involving this poor country in an expenditure of two or three crores. Umra Khan has so far successfully eluded the grasp of his ungenerous and un-English pursuers. And now our generous government means to house, clothe and feed his followers at the expense of the ryot. India has already to bear a heavy burden on account of the maintenance of State prisoners and political refugees, and it is wanton and almost criminal waste of her already crippled resources to incur fresh obligations in this manner. How even enlightened governments, when uncontrolled by tax-payers, act in an irresponsible fashion is best illustrated by the transfrontier policy of our Government, and particularly by that of the Chitral complication. They are having costly tamashas for the Ameer's son in Europe at India's expense at a time when she is nearly on the verge of insolvency. It is impossible to contemplate the financial future of this country without a feeling of alarm and despair. We feel, unless government improve their ways, a financial disaster is in store for this un happy land.

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—The Poona papers to hand make it clear that a thorough change, almost a revolution, has taken place in the management of the "Sarvajanik Sabha." The President, two of the three Secretaries, the Treasurer and the Auditor have been changed; and so also 23 out of the 35 members of the Managing Committee. The change has been deliberately effected, and on purpose. The leaders of the triumphant party—there are two parties in Poona—insist that they have effected it in order to break a close monopoly—the monopoly of a small "coterie" who led by the nose the members of the previous Managing Committee, and who did all things in a high-handed manner not acceptable to the majority of those whom they claimed to represent. An infusion of new blood was wanted, and in meeting this want they have done nothing unconstitutional, nothing that is new in politics or even in the history of the "Sarvajanik Sabha" itself. The discomfited party on the other hand, say that their opponents are reactionists, jealous of the position and influence of the prominent members of the former Managing Committee, and desirous of making the Sabha a thoroughgoing organ of the reactionists, radical in politics and ultra-conservative in social matters. We do not know how far jealousy and impatience of control from certain leading spirits of the Sabha are at the bottom of the change, but the names of the new members certainly show that the Sabha's proceedings and representations are not likely to bear in future the stamp of that wise patriotism and that liberal sympathy for social questions, which have hitherto characterized them.

"MOWGLI" who has been affected by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's jungle story, writes with reference to the General Election:—"Good hunting this! The Little People who have the votes were very angry with the revolutionary red dogs that had come to pull down, mangle and devour every goodly buck in the jungle. The dholes that are left from the fight must now slink away, and eat lizards and rats. The Free People with a pack over four hundred strong will maintain the Law of the Jungle."

IT is not often that a bunniah in cheated; writes a correspondent, some clever thieves have managed it in the case of three shrewd bunniahs of Mian Mir is a manner which reads like romance. A man went to them a few days ago and said he was the agent of a big merchant who had several thousand maunds of grain to sell. He showed samples of the several kinds that he had with him. He took the two bunniahs, who offered to buy the grain, to Lahore to a very well furnished house in the city. The so-called merchant was there immersed in his account books. He offered to sell grain at Re. 1-4 per maund and said he had five thousand maunds to dispose of. The negotiations were in progress when another man, who said he was a broker, came to the house. He took the bunniahs aside and told them that if they would pay him Rs. 200 he would get the bargain struck at Re. 1-2 per maund. The bunniahs readily fell in with the proposal. The bargain was struck and the purchasers went to Mian Mir and returned the same day with a sum of Rs. 4,200 which they lodged in advance with the big merchant, never suspecting for a moment anything wrong. The two purchasers were asked to stay in the house as the guests of the merchant until the next morning when the grain purchased would be weighted out. They were entertained in right regal style. The next morning when they awoke they found no trace of any human being in the house, the merchant, the broker, his agent and all the rest having decamped overnight with the money of the bunniahs. Needless to say that no trace of the clever thieves has yet been found.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes: The rise in the exchange between Paris and London this week appears to furnish a clue in reference to the Chinese loan of 400 million francs. It is inferred that a good many English applicants tendered too low, and that the demand for paper on London arose in the flow back of rejected deposits on application for the loan. Similarly last week the exchange between the two centres dropped in the demand for remittance in the opposite direction, when the identical money was being sent across to Paris. The extremes of the fall and rise were, 25-15 when francs were wanted, and 25-29½ when sterling was required. Particulars of the allotment known here are most meagre; Reuter's time and attention seem to have been almost entirely absorbed

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It was Captain Mahan who said that the fighting strength of a nation at sea must be gauged by its battleships, and there are few who would not agree with him. In the face of a recent article by a compatriot of his—an article written soberly and with restraint to warn Englishmen that there is danger ahead—the very important questions are raised: Is not England approaching a period of extreme peril from the tardy inception of the Spencer programme? Will not her strength in battleships be positively inferior to that of Russia and France by the years 1896 and 1897? And, if so, is not her command of the sea in actual jeopardy? The time is at hand when we must bestir ourselves if we would retain the sovereignty of the seas says the "Broad Arrow." Our command has not gone from us as yet; many of the Russian ships are only just commenced, and there are two or three French battleships in the same case. But we must none the less look to our arms, and no longer rest on our oars. We have to face a possible combination against us, and it is conceivable that Germany and Italy might look on as neutrals whilst we fought for our lives. That this would be bad policy on their part does not alter the possibility. Nations, like individuals, often make mistakes.

Whatever else may be the final outcome of the present political crisis, it has happily had the result of turning public attention to the question of our store of small-arm ammunition, which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has himself now admitted is not "what may be called full and ample." If in India it is considered necessary to keep over 600 rounds per man, and if in the Colonies and in our foreign fortresses we have somewhere between 500 and 800 rounds per rifle, and in each case a central reserve, it cannot be right that at home we should have nothing like that number of cartridges per man, and should, moreover, have no central reserve whatever. It *is*, in fact, abundantly clear that there is a serious deficiency to be repaired, and we welcome the declaration on the part of the Government of its intention to attempt to minimise that deficiency and to reduce it to the smallest possible dimensions.

A new so-called "Mitrailleuse" rifle, invented by Colonel Vaca of the Spanish infantry, is about to be tried. Its mechanism is simple and very strong. It has a self-cocking action, so as to be ready for firing again immediately after every shot. The trigger arrangement is such as to require an absolute double pressure, so that the rifle cannot be discharged by any accidental blow. The back-sight is on a new system, very simple, and arranged so that it can be applied without any need of altering the position of the gun or shifting any part of it. The recoil is almost nil, and the escape of gas is exceedingly slight. Up to twenty or thirty shots can be fired per minute. The range is said to vary from 880 to 2,200 yards. A special arrangement prevents overheating of the firing parts. As there is no recoil and the powder is completely burnt, it is claimed that the weapon is more powerful than the fire-arms now in use and its ballistic effects are superior. It is also shorter and of less weight. Its cost price is estimated at 56s. only.

The Russian Minister of War recently issued an order to the Turkeston detachment of the Russian army garrisoning the Pamir post. In this he sets forth the history of the English intrigues, and of the movements in this district which rendered the occupation a necessity. This may be as a means of commending those who have added to the already not inconsiderable territory possessed by Russia, or as an apology to the troops whose cheerful duty it is to keep watch and ward on these desolate peaks. Whatever be the reason, there is no room for doubt that the Pamir post is not altogether one of the most delightful in the Russian dominions, and that its garrison find the time hangs somewhat heavily on its hands.

In view of the near approach of the manœuvres, writes a Service paper, the question of the resources of the home depots once again becomes one of importance. Portsmouth, according to the "Portsmouth Times," possesses the largest number, there being 33,000 men in the principal depot, 1,550 on Whale Island, and 800 in the Vernon. If these figures are correct, at this port there are from 4,000 to 4,500 men available for mobilisation. The Fox, Naiad, Latona, Iris, Indefatigable, and Iphigenia are named to hoist the pennant there, as well as several destroyers and torpedo-boats, so that there should be men at Portsmouth over and above the number required, and probably some of the surplus may be sent to other ports.

Surely, remarks a contemporary, it is time that steps were taken to produce a revised edition of the "Admiralty Instructions." It must be nearly sixteen years since the issue of the last edition. In the interval many addendas have appeared, and circulars and circular letters, frequently cancelling whole chapters of the regulations, have followed one another in rapid succession. The natural consequence of this is that much time and very deep research are necessary to ascertain what the instructions exactly are upon any particular subject, to say nothing of the necessity of having a vast quantity of printed matter, one-third of which merely cancels about one-half of the remaining two-thirds. It is true that some time must necessarily elapse before a revised edition could appear, but this is no reason why the matter should not be taken in hand.

The water-tube boiler question, if question it can be called now that we appear to have definitely made up our minds to adopt it for all new ships of the Navy, hold still the first place in marine engineering matters of the day. A considerable amount of attention was given to this subject at the recent meeting of the naval architects in Paris, and a very interesting and, we feel sure, profitable visit was paid during the meeting to the works of Delaunay Belleville at St. Denis, near Paris. In addition to the papers which were read before the members of the Institute of Naval Architects on the occasion we have just mentioned, we notice that another interesting lecture upon the same subject was given on Wednesday, June 26, at the Royal United Service Institution, by Mr. J. T. Milton, the present marine engineer superintendent of Lloyd's, Mr. Milton at one time having served in the Royal Navy as an engineer officer. There is probably no marine engineer of any eminence in the United Kingdom who has devoted more attention to every type of marine boiler, whether used in the Royal Navy or the mercantile marine than Mr. Milton has, so that his paper, coming at the present time when we are changing in the Royal Navy from the old type to the new, possesses special interest and value.

We have at the present moment several torpedo-gunboats and torpedo vessels which are fitted with locomotive boilers that have always given a certain amount of trouble when used under even moderate forced-draught pressure. In some cases, owing to the boilers giving out invariably upon their trials, it became unwise to attempt to get the maximum horse-power for which the engines were designed, and these vessels have either been accepted at a lower horse-power or their maximum horse-power has been reduced after they have been taken over from the builders. It might possibly be an advantage to reboiler the whole of these vessels with water-tube boilers as opportunities occur, and so restore to them the power and speed for which they were originally designed. If the forthcoming naval manœuvres, in which it is proposed to employ a large number of torpedo-boat destroyers, which are all fitted with water-tube boilers of the latest types, serve no other purpose they should certainly afford valuable experience with these boilers under such conditions as are likely to obtain on actual war service.

The French naval manœuvres began the other day. In the Mediterranean each squadron has been engaged during the week independently in steam evolutions and tactical exercises. Next week the two squadrons united will manœuvre under the command of Vice-Admiral de la Jaille. The third and fourth weeks will be given up to manœuvres de guerre. Three squadrons, A, B, and C, will be formed, C being stronger than either of the others, but weaker than the two united, a scheme which will remind British officers of the plan of our own manœuvres of last year. C will endeavour to prevent the junction of A and B, and if it should fail in this, will seek shelter at Ajaccio or some other part. In the second phase of the manœuvres C, blockaded at Ajaccio, will endeavour to force the blockade and reach Toulon. The Northern squadron, after the simple operations, will be formed in its two divisions, A and B, A, with a considerably higher speed than B, will be blockaded in Brest. It will attempt to escape, and to bombard Cherbourg and Rochefort, but will be compelled by the rules to coal either at Brest or Quiberon between each attack.

We are not disposed to attach great significance to Admiral Fournier's condemnation of the French Navy before the Extra-Parliamentary Commission. Admiral Besnard does not need to be told that the squadrons on distant stations are weak and composed of old vessels, but, with the soundest sense, he prefers to keep his best ships—and the policy is the consistent one of the French Admiralty—where they are likely to be of the greatest use. It is all a question of money, and the want of docks and coaling stations is not news. We are not surprised to hear that the French Navy suffers from imperfect or uncertain political direction. Admiral Fournier seems to share the opinion of Admiral Vallon concerning the modern battleships, but it is worthy of note that the despised Magenta and her sisters, during a recent storm off Toulon, showed better seakeeping power than the other vessels. But apparently Admiral Fournier does not want battleships at all. He prefers Deputy de Lonnes, and thinks armour-piercing guns are unnecessary. Medium armour-piercing guns and high speed are his desiderata. He thus appears to be a disciple of Admiral Aube.

THE SIMLA HORSE CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

With regard to the second contention the following are the material points:—

(1) Defendent's letter of 14th April from: "If you will be so kind" to "probably suit my wife."

(2) Defendant's letter of 15th April from: "Meanwhile please be so kind as to consider" to "advertisement of the Waler" together with the sentence "In the unlikely event" to "care to have him."

(3) Defendant's letter of 20th April from: "If we buy your horse" to "next year when we retire."

(4) Defendant's letter of 3rd May from: "If the horse has any peculiarities" to "know of them?"

(5) When Major Tioping was going from Simla to Meerut, defendant asked him to find out about the horse—(1), (2) and (3) were written before the purchase of the horse (1) clearly has reference to the question, as to whether the horse was suitable for a lady, and not to the points which it is alleged were warranted in the advertisement, i.e., soundness and height. The words in the advertisement "carried a lady" could not be taken as a warranty that the horse was in all respects suitable for a lady to ride, (2) the same applies to this letter which refers to sure-footedness and manners only. It is clear from the letter as a whole that the only question defendant had in view was the horse's suitableness for his wife. Without going further into the question of soundness it is conceivable that a horse may stumble from carelessness or laziness, and yet be "sound," while the expression "good manners" may convey different meanings under different circumstances. I think, therefore, it was natural (with due regard to the special object for which the horse was required) for defendant to refer to these points. Apart from this the warranty as to "perfectly well mannered" is not alleged to have been given until plaintiff replied to this letter, and knew the purpose for which the horse was required.

(3) I think, does not affect the point at issue.

Defendant would naturally like to have the certificate with the horse for use (as he says in his letter) when he in turn wished to sell the horse. Presumably under ordinary circumstances a certificate would always be valid as regards height and age.

(4) As the letter of 3rd May is the one by which defendant bought the horse, the sentence in question at the end of the latter cannot be taken as intended to have reference to any matter likely to affect defendant's decision as to whether or not he would buy the horse. His explanation of the sentence is the one which would naturally be offered, and I do not consider that it had reference to any of the matters contained in plaintiff's description of the horse.

(5) It is not clear on what date Major Tipping started for Meerut. Even if it was before 3rd May his answer was not written till 6th May. In any case, defendant having heard by plaintiff's letter of 17th April that the horse had left Meerut could not have expected any very difinite information from Major Tipping. In point of fact the information given by Major Tipping was very vague, and as far as it went proved to be inaccurate. That defendant did not expect Major Tipping's reply to affect his decision is shown by the fact that the horse was bought before the reply was received. I accordingly find that the correctness of the description (a), (b) and (c) was warranted.

VIII. It is proved that the horse was warranted (a), (b) and (c) that he was not (a) and (b) but was (c) I therefore find that there was no breach of warranty with regard to (c) "perfectly well mannered," but that the warranty was broken with regard to (a) soundness and (b) height.

IX, X, XI. It is proved that the horse was described as "well mannered. It is also proved that he is well mannered." There was, therefore, no misrepresentation. Defendant's consent was not caused by a misrepresentation, and he is not entitled to rescind the contract on this ground.

XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII. Plaintiff certainly did not acquaint defendant with the fact that the horse had a certain habit, but it has been held that he was not bound to do so. His omission was, therefore, not a misrepresentation. Defendant's consent was not caused by a misrepresentation, and defendant is not entitled to rescind the contract on that account.

XIX. On this issue rests the question as to whether defendant is entitled to rescind the contract owing to the breach of warranty. If the horse was delivered to, and accepted by him, section 117, Contract Act, is a bar to a rescession on the contract. What happened was briefly as follows: Plaintiff made a proposal to send the horse from Chakrata in charge of his syce. Defendant agreed to this and undertook to pay the expenses of the journey including the syce's pay, and sent directions as to the route by which the horse was to march. Plaintiff despatched the horse on 7th May in charge of the syce, to whom he gave an advance of money on defendant's behalf.

The syce, however, disobeying his orders marched the horse by a different and longer route, and arrived at defendant's house on the 10th May. Defendant on seeing the horse considered that he was not up to description, and determined to reject him unless after professional examination, his opinion proved to be unfounded. As it was necessary to find accommodation for the horse, and no other suitable arrangement could be made, defendant put him in his stable until a professional examination could be arranged. Defendant immediately took steps to arrange for the examination, but in consideration of the fact that the horse was tired after the march, the examination was postponed till the following morning. The result of the examination confirmed defendant's opinion, and he at once telegraphed to plaintiff for instructions as to the disposal of the horse. After this, at plaintiff's request, defendant allowed the horse to remain in his stable till the former's arrival in Simla. Defendant then sent the horse to plaintiff at the Club, and declined to take him back. The horse has been in plaintiff's possession ever since.

As to a contention regarding the horse's remaining in plaintiff's possession after the sale, the correspondence clearly shows that defendant wished to have the horse sent off as soon as possible, and did not agree to its remaining with plaintiff. No delivery was, therefore, effected by plaintiff's retaining the horse in his possession as bailee.

It is contended for plaintiff that delivery constitutes acceptance, and in support of this the rule under the head "In a sale of ascertained goods" at page 109 of Macrae's Contract Act is quoted. I cannot, however, accept this argument because—(1) It is quite possible for a buyer at the time of delivery to refuse to take the goods into his possession and so not accept, (2) the argument is not in accordance with the authority in Pasker vs. Wallis, quoted at page 325 of Cunningham's Contract Act, 5th Edition (6th Edition p. 285.) This authority was quoted for plaintiff in regard to a later argument, but it also applies to this one—and (3) if delivery was intended to include acceptance the words "delivered and accepted" would not appear in section 117, Contract Act, but only the word "delivered."

It appears to me to be immaterial whether or not the horse was "delivered" to the syce on the 7th May, as there can be no doubt that delivery was effected when the horse arrived at defendant's house. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to deal at length with the authorities and arguments as to whether the syce was defendant's agent to take delivery. I am, however, inclined to think that in view of defendant's consent to this mode of delivery and his undertaking to pay expenses, the syce was his agent to take delivery. But even so, I do not think it follows that the syce was defendant's agent to accept, and seeing that he was plaintiff's syce—that the proposal of his accompanying the horse came from plaintiff, that he deliberately disobeyed defendant's instructions given to him by plaintiff, and that plaintiff was responsible that the syce was a reliable man, and afterwards described him to be such, I do not consider in the circumstances that he can in any way be considered to have been defendant's agent to accept or that he did accept on defendant's behalf.

With regard to what happened on the arrival of the horse, plaintiff relies on the authority quoted in Cunningham's Contract Act which I have referred to above. It is clear from the correspondence and defendant's conduct that his intention was not to accept the horse. In fact, he did his best to take every precaution not to commit any act of ownership. It was admitted in argument that defendant's position was not prejudiced by the horse's remaining in his stable at plaintiff's request. Similary considering the necessity of providing accommodation for the horse—not only in the interests of the animal itself but also in the interests of his owner—and the fact that the plaintiff was at Chakrata, I do not consider that defendant's position was prejudiced by his placing the horse in his stable pending instructions from the plaintiff. The last question is whether defendant was justified in not communicating with plaintiff till the following morning when the professional examination had taken place.

The result of the examination and the result of issue 8 show that defendant was justified in his opinion that there was a breach of warranty. His conduct also shows that he determined not to accept the horse until he could ascertain whether or not he was justified in that opinion. The only way to ascertain this was by a professional examination of the horse and, in the circumstances, I consider that the examination took place as early as could reasonably be expected. As soon as his own opinion of the horse was confirmed defendant telegraphed his refusal to accept, and under such circumstances I do not think defendant can be held to have accepted the horse.

I accordingly find on this issue that the horse was delivered, but was not accepted, and that therefore defendant's rescession of the contract is not barred by section 117, Contract Act.

XX. It is alleged that defendant was negligent in not having examined the horse at Chakrata, or not having got him examined, or not having suggested to plaintiff that he should send the horse to Saharanpur for examination. Considering the distance from Simla to Chakrata, that defendant is a public servant, and that there is no Veterinary Surgeon at or near Chakrata, it is evident that defendant could not examine the horse himself or get him examined. I think, as a rule, a seller would not consent to march his horse 77 miles for examination before sale, and defendant could not reasonably be expected to have suggested such a course in order to get the horse examined at Saharanpur. It is also contended that at a time when the horse was at Meerut, and defendant was able to go there he did not examine him. At that time, however, the negotiations between the parties had dropped, and defendant's failure to examine the horse then does not appear to affect the question.

Lastly it is contended that defendant should not have bought the horse, until he had heard (1) from plaintiff regarding an inquiry as to any peculiarities the horse might have, and (2) from Major Tipping at Meerut. Both these points have been sufficiently noticed in issue 7—(1) was at the end of defendant's letter saying he would buy the horse and cannot be taken as referring to any point likely to affect defendant's decision as to whether he would buy or not. With regard to (2) at the time Major Tipping went to Meerut, defendant knew the horse was at Chackrata, and could not have expected any information likely to affect his decision, and the information he received was vague and inaccurate.

I therefore find there was no general negligence on defendant's part, and the question whether neligence affects defendant's right to rescind the contract does not arise.

XXI. The words "or warranty" must be struck out of this issue. The issue refers to the exception to section 19 of the Contract Act, and only applies to misrepresentation and fraudulent silence. For the reasons given in the last issue I decide it in favour of defendant, but the decision is not material as defendant has failed on his pleas regarding misrepresentation. On the whole case I find that defendant has failed with regard to the defences contained in pleas 1, 2, 4 and 5. He has, however, succeeded with regard to the defence contained in plea 3, and has established a breach of warranty which entitles him to rescind the contract. He is therefore not liable for damages, and is entitled to recover from plaintiff the costs incurred by him in this court.

I accordingly dismiss the plaintiff's suit with costs.

(Sd.) G. C. BEADON,
District Judge.

Simla, 18th July.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Leander, 1888 tons, Captain T. Robson, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Japan Mail Steam Ship Company's steamer Azamor, 2091 tons, Captain H. Nicholls, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo, Mr. Diagoco Goh and four deck passengers.

THE French Mail Steamer Laseyne, 1191 tons, Captain F. Etienne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (23rd July) via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. O. A. Rhoad, and four deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr. Prally and one deck passenger. She experienced fresh monsoon and high sea, during the voyage.

THE B I S N Co's s s Roma, 1,743 tons, Captain W Timperley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (9th July) via Galle, Colombo and Malabar coast ports, with general cargo and two deck passengers. She experienced strong monsoon with heavy sea and squally weather during the voyage.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 7-30 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 7, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Orion, Captain G. Nicolich:—To Triste.—Lord and Lady Abingdon, two children and two ayahs, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Target, Mr. N. A. Graydon, Mr. P. Pfeiderar, Mr. Christie, Mr. W. Kipp and Mr. A. Repanich. To Aden.—Mr. C. Gues.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
B	Leander	1888	Robs m	Karachi	31-7	W & A Graham
G	Safari	891	Gouhe	Zanzibar	3-8	F Hyer
H	M S Magicalia		Goodridge	Royal Indian Marine		
H	& J Tennaserim			Royal Indian Marine		
K	Satrunji	518		Shepherd & Co		
M	Brahamani	523		Shepherd & Co		
M	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
O	Puralia	1547	Cruiss	Zanzibar	3-8	M Mackenzie
P	Mount Hebson	1668	Robertson	Port Said		N F J Mackintosh.
Q	Azamor	2005	Nicholas	China		Tata & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	3-8	Graham & Co
5	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	2-8	P & O S N Co
6	Pekin	2133	Langbourne	London	3-8	P & O S N Co
7	Orion	1759	Nicholich	Trieste	1-8	A Lloyde
9	Henzada	1371	Kerr	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
10	Ebrenfels	1728	F Meyer	Karrachi	4-8	Glade & Co
15	Dwarka	760	Tico	Karachi	3-8	M Mackenzie & Co
16	Ethel Gonda	1726	Goding	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co

MERIWETHER DRY DOCK.

S S	Latimbro	2172	De Marco	China	C Barbaro
Schooner	Columbus	231	Jungham		V Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Roma (s)	Timperley	Calcutta, July 9.
	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, July 7.
	La Seyne (s)	Etienne	Aden, July 23.
	Java (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Australia (s)	Tait	Marseilles, &c.
	Loander (s)	Robson	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Orion, Nicolich, for Trieste.
" Azamor, Nicholls, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nawah, for Calcutta via coast ports.
Schooner Columbus, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
July.
26 Crompton sp .....Lloyd.....Liverpool, April 11.

DEPARTURES.
July 26—Steamers Kistna and Maharani.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 31.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Venice s—86 cases whisky, &c, D Dadabhoy; 75 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co.
City of Dublin s—1 hogshead whisky, S B Fraser and Sons.
Australia s—1 qr cask whisky, H Dhunjibhoy and Co; 50 hogsheads ale, and 10 hogsheads stout, The Bombay and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wistow Hall s—24 cases soap, Bhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Shannon s—35 cases port wine, D Dadabhoy; 25 bales old newspapers, K Rujubhoy; 25 cases oilmenstore, &c, and 10 cases soap, B Nazarally; 7 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Nussenjee; 25 cases provisions and 136 cases old tins, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 22 cases oilmenstores, Rajanbhoy Jooma.
Peninsular s—6 cases confectionery, N Mahomedally.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Shannon s—96 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—18 cases glassware, G H Cullian; 8 cases medicine, S Pestonjee.
Bhopal s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Ehrenfels s—43 cases writing papers, S S Dawood.

FROM TRIESTE.
Arion s—23 bales printing papers, M A Patheria; 22 bales printing paper, A H Essoofoboy; 25 cases glassware, A H Rahimtoy; 88 packages papers, K A Hoosein; 64 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood; 14 bales papers, Abdoolally and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Asia s—12,000 cwts wheat, Sandsay and Co; 25 bales wool, Roopchand Ragunathdas; 700 bales wool, and 40 bales gunny rags, G Toolsedas; 45 bales hemp, Premjee Oukerdas and Co; 165 cwts turmeric, T Tarachand; 195 cwts turmeric, Kika Khooshall.

FOR LONDON.
Pekin s—2 bales skins, Beier and Katz; 7 casks condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 90 cwts gum, Govindjee Sojpul; 62½ cwts gum, Sewjee Ramjee; 195 cwts turmeric, Kika Khooshall.

FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—1 bale woollen carpets, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 3 bales cotton, F Hayer; 2,592 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 5,021 cwts rapeseed, and 6,825 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts aiwansced, A Bisschock and Co; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.
Ethelgonda s—143 bales hemp, John Kerston; 200 cwts gum, 1000 cwts poppy seed, 9,200 cwts rapeseed, 5,550 cwts myrabollams, and 608 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR MARSEILLES.
Asia s—2,000 cwts gram, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Orion s—1 bundle woollen carpets, J F Bhaisett.

FOR HONGKONG.
Letimbro s—200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 1,092 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Letimbro s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, N J Abraham; 28 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nuddea s—47 bales cotton, K Kamlapaty.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s 6d & 10s 6d. Wholesale Depôt: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's
4711 APPLE BLOSSOMS
and the celebrated
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS
Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES
FOR THE
FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.
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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.
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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through their Correspondents in British Honduras.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
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Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS. MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable, Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosph

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
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Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

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JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

Oriental Tooth Paste.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.

CAUTION.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS & GOLD & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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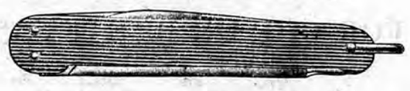
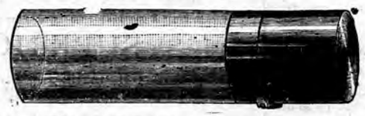


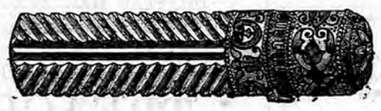
Sterling Silver Mounted Penknife.....Rs. 15.

Artistically Enamelled in colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives.....Rs. 85.

Malacca Cane with Fancy Oxidized Silver Mount ...Rs. 85.
Ebony Stick with Ivory top Mounted with Oxidized Silver Elephant Head ..... „ 130.



Crystal Bottle, Sterling Silver Mount and Gilt inside .....Rs. 15.



Crystal Bottle with Silver Enamelled Mount, artistically executed in colours .....Rs. 32.

Silver Match Boxes. Fluted or Plain Rs. 25.

Silver Fluted Box, Large Size...Rs. 60.
Do. do. do. Small Size... „ 36.
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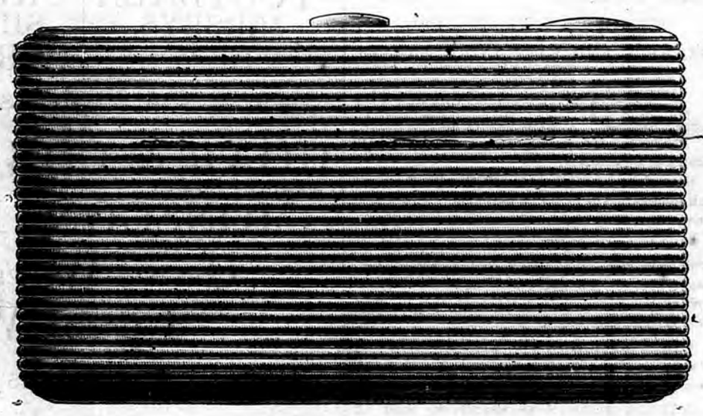
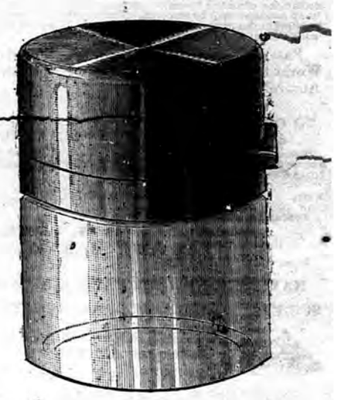


Cigar Cases Fluted or Plain : one side Cigars, the other Cigarettes .....Rs. 110.
Cigar Cases, to hold 5 Cigars..... „ 105.
Do. do. 4 do. ..... „ 80.



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